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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1874. NO. 188.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

ENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IOUSE LIQUOR BILL.

ROPOSED INJUDICIOUS LEGISLATION

) BE DECIDED NEXT WEDNESDAY.

OMMENDABLE SENATE PROGRESS.

ostponement of the Jury Bill.

HE ITALIAN APPRENTICESHIP MEASURE.

PPOINTMENT OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

UTURE LEGISLATIVE WORK.

cial Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 17, 1874.

The House, to-day, did but little, but got in considerable excitement over a bill reported from the Committee of Vice and Immorali- authorizing distillers and brewers to sell in ir respective counties, notwithstanding e adverse vote of the people. Mr. Ramey ved to recommit, but that was voted down, to 47, and the bill was finally made the order Wednesday next. The House was not full, fteen members being absent; but the ends of the bill lacked only four of an abso- e majority, and they are more than likely to them out of the absentees.

t seems to my poor vision, a lamentable dis- st of the people to attempt to pass any such l. The vote of the people against license in various counties where license was voted wn, meant what it said, and ought to be re- ected. It is plain they do not want liquor among them; and an effort on the part of Legislature to inflict on them a traffic they not want, and against which they have re- ted their solemn vote, is an act of bad faith ich cannot be justified. I say this without reference whatever to the character of the ffic. If it were of the highest possible char- er, a vote of the people against it should be arded as final and supreme, simply because the voice of the people, and their voice is usive.

here have been, I know, judicial decisions t the Local Option law does not apply to manufacture of malt and distilled liquors, t that the right to make implies necessarily right to sell. This law, if in force, is but a islative enforcement of such decisions. If, wever, those decisions were unquestioned unquestionable, there would be no need of aw to enforce them—they would enforce mselves. Those decisions, unfortunately for argument, did not carry judicial weight h them, or there would be no necessity legislation upon the subject.

he rest of the morning session in the House occupied with bills on second reading Of se,

enate bill No. 40, An act to prevent trespass inclosed lands within this Commonwealth the purpose of hunting and shooting therein and

louse No. 212, An act authorizing the United tes Commissioners and clerks of the United tes courts to take acknowledgments of vits, depositions, etc., were both negatived.

t the afternoon session of the House, the mmittees reported several private bills in ir possession, and a few bills were read in ce. No other business was done.

the Senate, two sessions were held, and a at deal of work accomplished, considering t it was Friday. The long calendar of bills s cleared and third reading was taken up and posed of, and a number read the first time. ne ten or twelve bills passed finally over rty were read a second time, and go on the ers for final passage early next week, and rly as many ready for second reading. The ate has thus got its work all before it and ier easy control. The following bills passed ally:

louse bill to authorize and require the town- and borough auditors to publish annual tements, &c.

enate bill to add to the Central Normal School Pennsylvania.

enate bill amending the third section of an defining what shall constitute legal holi- s, approved April 2, 1873.

enate bill relating to jurisdictions of Courts Common Pleas, and to organize Courts of mmon Pleas in the county of Philadelphia.

louse bill making appropriations for the nsylvania Institute for the Instruction of Blind.

louse bill making appropriations for the nsylvania Institute for the Support of the af and Dumb.

louse bill making appropriations for the nsylvania Training School for Feeble nded Children, at Media.

enate bill conferring jurisdiction on the urt of Common Pleas of the Twelfth Judi- l district in cases of mandamus against ite officers.

louse bill authorizing the purchase of ground and the construction of the State arsenal. d also for the abandonment of the State enal now located on the capitol grounds.

he bill prescribing a method for the remov- of county seats, was defeated, yeas 11, nays but a motion to reconsider was made and bill goes over. The Orphans' Court bill me up on third reading; but Mr. Yerkes pro- sed a long amendment to it, which was or- red to be printed, and the bill went over til Tuesday next.

A bill giving a bounty of $2 on foxes and wild cats gave rise to considerable debate, and s indefinitely postponed.

A bill from the House, reducing the number jurors in cases of sheriffs inquisitions to six, s strongly opposed. The Philadelphia Sen- rs were against it, and Mr. Wallace and sev- l other lawyers preferred the old number of ve. Mr. Wallace thinks the decision of dge Grier, who once set aside an inquisition the ground that it took *thirteen* men to steal man's farm in Pennsylvania, the count being cluded, as evidence that it was too large a ber to place in the hands of a small jury. White thought that it was a mere fancy at there was any magic in the number elve, and believed it as safe to trust six men twelve. The Senate, however, postponed bill for the present.

The bill prepared by the advice of the Italian nsul at Philadelphia to punish the offense of prenticing children under sixteen to follow ndicant and vagrant callings, came up on cond reading, and Mr. Albright moved to add the list, apprenticeships for theatrical and hletic performances. The Philadelphia Sen- ors resisted warmly the incorporation of this endment, but it carried. It is doubtful ether the friends of the bill will care, now, see it pass in this shape.

When the bill making the annual appropria- on to the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital at rrisburg came up on second reading, Mr. avis moved to amend the proviso "that no ng as applications of indigent insane persons e pending for admission to said hospital, no ditional paying patients shall be received" adding after the word "of the words "of y class or condition."

Mr. Davis advocated the amendment and Mr. Davis opposed it. The latter gentleman said thought the superintendents should be allow- t to determine what cases it was most advisa- le to admit.

Mr. Cutler opposed the amendment, as he ought it interfered with existing laws. He ought that recent and curable cases uld be admitted before those that were ronic.

Mr. Davis said he agreed with the gentlemen om Erie and Montour in some points, but he ought that after the recent cases were dis- osed of, the chronic cases and all indigent in- ane should be cared for.

On the amendment, the yeas and nays were alled, and were:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Anderson (Alleghe- y), Becktel, Cooper, Davis, Emerson, Gowen, itch, Humphreys, McKinley, McSherry, Mac- ay, Playford, Rutan, White, Yeakle and rang, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Chalfant, Cutler and Heilman 3.

And the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed.

The following Notaries Public, appointed by he Governor, were unanimously confirmed:

R. S. Seiss, Littlestown, Adams county; W. . Lockhart, Allegheny, Allegheny county; eorge Souder, Columbia, Lancaster county; amuel W. Mylin, Lincsville, Lancaster county; aniel Heinbach, White Haven, Luzerne county; Walter Sherwood, Wellsboro, Tioga county; David D. Kennedy, Oxford, Chester county.

The Senate concurred in the House amend- ents to the following bills:

A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers, passed April 13d, 1874.

To regulate the manner of increasing the in- btedness of municipalities, to provide for he redemption of the same, and to impose pen- lties for the illegal increase thereof; and both hese bills having been recalled from the Gov- rnor for amendment, now go back to him for pproval.

At the afternoon session of the Senate, the emainder of the calendar was disposed of, early all the bills on second reading being isposed of, and a large number on first read- ng. Mr. Wallace announced that the Commit- ee of Conference on Senate bill No. 44, relative to the formation of corporations had greed and leave was given to print the report or Monday's session. The House amendments re nearly all concurred in, but the bill remains n nearly the shape in which it passed the enate. The committee's report was ordered dopted on Monday and the bill will be in the overnor's hands by Tuesday.

The Committee of Conference on the Legis- ative Salary bill will also report on Monday, nd their report will probably be adopted. The enate concurs in most of the amendments made by the House.

Both Houses meet again on Monday evening. After disposing of routine business, it is proba- ble that bills on first reading will be taken p, so as to prepare work for the week ensuing. nd bills on second and third reading will one up regularly on Tuesday.

SPECIAL.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 18.—In the House, this morning, bills were introduced to prohibit he sale of intoxicating liquors by peddlers, and to make the weight of potatoes ixty pounds per bushel. The vote by which the bill providing for selling coal by weight was passed yesterday was reconsid- red. The following bills were passed: enate bill to enable the Councils of mu- icipal corporations to investigate charges gainst any of their members. Senate bill o authorize the incorporation of com- anies for the sale of goods and merchan- lise.

In the Senate, a communication was re- eived from Governor Allen, nominat- ng Ralph Leete, of Ironton; Alexander Vaddle, of South Charleston; W. P. No- le, of Tiffin; William Larwill, of Bucy- us; and John Sullivant, of Columbus, to e trustees of the Agricultural College.

FIRE RECORD.

Bangor, Maine—$100,000.

BANGOR, April 19.—A fire last night des- oyed the store of Hodgkins & Co., Ex- hange street; the flour and corn store- ouse and grist mill of T. W. Thaxter; the arge saw factory of Kimball & Sanford, nd the corn and flour and grocery store- ouses of T. H. Gilchill & Son, Foster & ubbard, Ball & Lancaster, Hopkins & Son nd Frank Dwinel. Loss one hundred ousand; mostly insured.

ARKANSAS.

No Bloodshed Yet.

Both Parties Reinforced from the Country.

AN ATTACK UPON THE STATE HOUSE EXPECTED.

United States Troops Between the Two Armies.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—Three hundred men from Pine Bluff, fifteen hundred from Washington, one hundred from Batesville, and fifty from Saline county reinforced the Governor's troops this morning. The three hundred from Pine Bluff are nearly all colored men. One thousand more men are expected on the trains this evening. Brooks has sent out numerous recruiting officers, but they are not to be permitted to return. Brooks now has possession of the street in front of the State House, and his sentinels can be seen parading on their posts from a point near City Hall. General Ira McL. Barton, an old West Pointer, and a Federal officer during the late war, has command of the colored troops from Pine Bluff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Mayor Kreamer, of Little Rock, has telegraphed to Attorney General Williams for aid in preserving the peace of that city, in view of the present extraordinary condition of affairs, and has been answered that the officer commanding the United States troops at Little Rock has been instructed to prevent bloodshed. The Attorney General, in his reply, asks if the people of Arkansas have not patriotism enough to allow the question as to who shall hold a State office to be settled peaceably and lawfully, and not bring upon their State the disgrace and ruin of civil war.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—This evening Brooks issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

To the People of Arkansas: Elisha Baxter, pretending to be Governor of the State of Arkansas, on the 16th instant issued a proclamation placing the county of Pulaski under martial law, and has called (so I am informed) upon the militia of the State to aid him in resisting and setting the law at defiance. I am charged by the Constitution and enjoined by my oath of office to see that the laws are promptly and faithfully executed. An attempt to set aside the civil law by one who has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction not to be the Governor of Arkansas, and at a time when the President of the United States has notified him that he cannot recognize him as Governor until he shall have appealed to the Supreme Court and there had his rights adjudicated, cannot be longer tolerated. I desire to avoid bloodshed and a destruction of private property, but, while this is so, I cannot sit idly by and see the private property of the citizens of the State taken without compensation by an armed mob, and the peaceful citizens halted and maltreated within sight of the capital. In the interest of peace and good order, I request and command all persons who may have been deluded into arming into the standard of a pretender, to lay down their arms and return to their homes within twenty-four hours. If this injunction be disregarded, I shall be compelled to take such measures as will, in my opinion, result in suppressing disorder and in restoring the peace and quiet of the State. I do not want to be placed under the necessity of proclaiming martial law, believing, as I do, that life and property can be better protected under the civil; but if my request is disregarded, those disobeying must not complain of what is in store for them, or of the punishment that may be meted out.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Little Rock, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1874.

(Signed) JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

By the Governor: EDWARD CURRY,
Secretary of State *ad interim*.

Federal sentinels are now stationed at the intersection of Main and Markham streets and other points between the two belligerents, for the purpose of preventing a collision. Governor Baxter has from 1,000 to 1,500 men now under arms and the number is being constantly increased. The State House has about 200. No one can pass up or down the streets to-night without the countersign or having the pass of some officer.

REINFORCEMENTS—THE SITUATION UP TO SUNDAY MORNING.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—A special from Baring Cross, Ark., to the *Democrat* says: Recruits have been arriving at Little Rock to-day in considerable numbers, mostly relieving Brooks. A gentleman named H. K. White, of Pine Bluff, telegraphed to Baxter Thursday that he would raise a thousand men to reinstate him, if necessary. His offer was accepted and he was ordered to raise and bring all the men he could. He arrived this morning with one hundred and twenty-nine colored men, headed by a brass band, but on learning the state of affairs, the men declared they had been deceived, refused allegiance to Baxter and demanded to be released and permitted to fight for the cause for which they entered. Their arms were taken from them and they are held as prisoners under guard. Colonel Henderson, of Saline county, who likewise responded to the appeal of Baxter, with seventy recruits, returned home this evening, disgusted with Baxter's leaders and policy. The dispatch further states that Baxter is not a man of nerve, judgment, decision or expedients. Democratic counsels are apparent in every move, while heis distracted by the divided interests and withdrawal of his former conservative Republican friends. Brooks, on the other hand, is a man of iron nerve and fearless in the position in which the court has placed him. He is fully prepared for any emergency. If the State House being jammed full of armed men, who have pushed to his support. He says he is equal to any emergency, even to putting down and utterly routing the armed rebellion to the authority of the State, but in obedience to instructions from the United States authorities, he refrains from any movement calculated to result in riot and bloodshed, or to bring about a collision between the State and Federal forces, and is waiting developments. He confidently relies on the people for a verdict in favor of law and justice.

A MOVE BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 19.—Colonel Rose, commandant of the United States forces, took possession of the telegraph office this morning and opened it to the public, relieving Governor Baxter's guards. He has one company stationed at the Ashley House, where the telegraph office is located, and has interfered to such an extent with Governor Baxter's military operations that he can make no forward movement on the State House. In consideration of this fact, Governor Baxter to-day sent the following dispatch to the President:

REMONSTRANCE FROM BAXTER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 19, 1874.

To the President of the United States:

A few days since, in the absence of my counsel and at a time wholly unexpected, the Circuit Judge of this county, a court of inferior jurisdiction, rendered a judgment in favor of Brooks against me for the office of Governor of this State and, without notice to me or my counsel. I was at once forcibly put out of office, and that without any pretense of a writ being served on me. All this was done, too, after the Supreme Court of this State had twice decided that no court in the State had jurisdiction of the case at all and that the Legislature alone had the jurisdiction. At once, on being ejected from office, I took steps to sustain myself, to get possession of the office and to carry on the government. The people are coming to my aid and are ready to restore me at once. In making this organization I am obstructed by the interference of United States troops in displacing my guards from the telegraph office, and now it is apprehended that there will be further interference. Such interference breaks me down and prevents any effort on my part to restore the State government and to protect the people in their rights. I beg of you to modify any order to the extent of such interference, and have me free to act in this way to restore law and peace as the legitimate Governor of the State. Such interference leaves me no chance to assert my claim to the office of Governor. In the interests of peace and of those people who are flocking here to my support by the hundreds, I beg of you to remove the troops back to the arsenal, and permit me to restore the legitimate government by my own forces, which I will do promptly if the United States will not interfere. There is an armed insurrection against the legal State government here, and I call upon you to aid in suppressing it; but if you will not, then leave me free to act, and order the United States troops, without an hour's delay, to their own ground, and keep them out of my way. I have been thwarted and delayed thus long, and, in fact, ejected from my office because of the fact that I had heretofore disbanded the militia of the State. I make this earnest demand to repress insurrection and prevent domestic violence, under my sense of duty to the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as the State of Arkansas, and I rely confidently, as I have all the time, upon the assurances contained in your letter of September 15th, 1875, to prevent the overthrow of my official authority by illegal and disorderly proceedings. An immediate answer is requested; otherwise bloodshed may be the result.

(Signed) ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

The Governor's forces have been increased several hundred during the day. The streets are full of armed men. Brooks has withdrawn all his sentinels to a point inside his barricade at the State House. The troops of Governor Baxter are very eager to attack the place, and are only prevented from doing so by the presence of the United States troops.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The *Democrat's* special from Little Rock to-night says the situation is essentially unchanged. The presence of United States troops deters any agressive demonstration on the part of Baxter's forces. The moral and material aid from the great mass of citizens, both in this city and State, is offered Brooks in abundance, and he is as secure of his position as of the unqualified support accorded to his high prerogatives.

A FALSE ALARM.

A shout to-day from amidst the crowd upon the streets, that the insurgents were coming, produced an electric effect at the State House. In an instant the barricades were swarming with musketry, the field pieces manned, the windows filled with determined defenders and the entire garrison alert and ready for a fight. The alarm was a false one, but the effect was very suggestive. Late dispatches from Washington are more than favorable to Governor Brooks, and say that Baxter, in putting himself above the law, has undertaken a task that must prove disastrous.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

FUNERAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, April 18.—The funeral of Dr. Livingstone took place this morning in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by a great crowd, including a full representation from the Royal Geographical Society. The Queen and Prince of Wales sent their carriages as marks of respect, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts sent beautiful flowers. There was a special funeral service at Canterbury to-day. Another will be held by Dean Stanley to-morrow. Livingstone's grave is in the center part of the west part of the nave of Westminster Abbey, near that of Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.

(Herald Cable Special.)

LONDON, April 19.—The procession at the funeral of Dr. Livingstone commenced to move at 12, noon, yesterday, from the hall of the Geographical Society, in Saville Row. The hearse was followed by twelve mourning coaches; then came the Queen's and Prince of Wales' carriages and numerous others of the nobility. The pall-bearers were headed on the right hand by Stanley, and on the left by Wainwright. The others were Dr. Kirk, Horace Walter, Sir Thomas Steele, Col. Grant, Mr. Webb, of Newstead Abbey, and Mr. E. Young. The chief mourners were Dr. Moffat, Dr. Livingstone's father-in-law, and the dead explorers two sons, Thomas and Oswall Livingstone. There were present the Dukes of Sutherland and Manchester; Lords Shaftesburry, Laurence and Houghton; the Bishops of Lincoln and Sierra Leon; Sir Bartle Frere; Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Wm. Ferguson; the Lord Mayor of London and twenty members of the corporation; Right Honorable Russell Gurney; the diplomatic representatives of America, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and others; the Lord-Provost of Edinburgh; the Provosts of Glasgow and Hamilton; the Mayor and corporations of Southampton; the officers of the Malwas and Miramal Sherrard Osborne and other explorers.

The ceremony was impressive to a high degree. There was a full choral service. Dean Stanley, the sub-Dean and Canons of Westminster Cathedral officiated. The "Dead March" from "Saul" was performed. The coffin was covered with wreaths and palm branches. An immense concourse of spectators followed the procession. Along the route, the stores were half closed. The Sunday and other papers pay a high tribute to American enterprise. The *Telegraph* says that Stanley and Wainwright, in the places of honor, signify America and Africa as chief honorers, and that, without American aid, Livingstone would have been unheard of and died long ago.

SATURDAY'S TIDE IN THE THAMES.

LONDON, April 18.—The banks and bridges of the Thames were crowded this afternoon by thousands of people, gathered to see the promised great rise of the river, and in anticipation of which the people of Lambeth and other low districts erected dykes. The tide did rise to an unusual height, and is now ebbing. No damage was done.

APPLICATION FOR NEW TRIAL FOR THE CLAIMANT.

LONDON, April 18.—Dr. Kenealy has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a new trial for Orton, the "Tichborne claimant," on the ground of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's misdirection to the jury and interference with the testimony, and that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. The application was refused as to Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's conduct. On the legal points and as to the absence of jurisdiction, the Court reserves its decision.

LONDON, April 18.—Gen. Prim's funeral was the grandest witnessed during the present generation. Stanley occupied the post of honor, being on the right hand side of the line of pall-bearers.

L'AMERIQUE PREMATUREELY ABANDONED—SHE IS TOWED TO PLYMOUTH IN GOOD CONDITION—THE CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 19.—Captain Rousseau, of the steamship L'Amerique, has made an unofficial report of the disaster, that on the 14th inst. the danger of sinking became evident. A consultation of officers was held, and it was decided to abandon the ship immediately.

(Herald Special.)

LONDON, April 18.—The British steamer Spray, from Newport, bound for Gibraltar, and the steamer R. T. Barry, from Pomeron, for Newcastle, have arrived at Plymouth. The Spray picked up, in latitude 47 north, longitude 6 west, the steamship L'Amerique, before reported derelict. She took her in tow during thirty-six hours, and then fell in with the R. T. Barry, and gave assistance. L'Amerique had sustained no apparent damage and was making no water, except in the engine room. The cabin was in the greatest confusion, owing to the hurried manner of abandoning the steamer. The greater portion of the baggage of the passengers was aboard.

PLYMOUTH, April 19.—The derelict French steamship L'Amerique was towed into this harbor yesterday by the steamer Spray, from Newport for Gibraltar, and the R. T. Barry, from Panama. The captain of the Spray reports that he encountered L'Amerique on the 15th inst., drifting in the trough of the sea. On being boarded she was found to be abandoned, with six or eight feet of water in her engine room, stoke-hole and bunkers. The other compartments of the steamer were dry. Her spars and steering gear were intact. The Spray immediately took her in tow and was afterwards assisted by the steamer F. T. Barry. The pumps on L'Amerique were set at work, and when she arrived in Plymouth harbor, yesterday, the water in the engine compartment had gained only two feet. The pumping is still going on. The ship's chronometers and baggage, left by her passengers, have been saved, and it is expected that a large portion, if not all, of her cargo will also be saved.

PLYMOUTH, April 20.—The French steamer L'Amerique is now free of water. When she was boarded by the officers of the Spray, her engines had shifted and she careened badly, but she was afterwards righted.

Spain.

OPERATIONS BEFORE BILBAO.

MADRID, April 18.—Active operations were resumed to-day before Bilbao. General Concha has assumed command of one of the corps of Marshal Serrano's army.

CARLIST OFFICERS CAPTURED AND ESCAPED.

BAYONNE, April 19.—The Carlist General Saballs and all his staff were recently captured by Republican troops near Vich but Saballs, with some of his officers, subsequently escaped and crossed the frontier into France.

South America.

NEWS FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—BISHOP OF PERNAMBUCO NOT PARDONED.

LISBON, April 19.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. A rupture had occurred between the Argentine Republic and the government at Montevideo, because President Sarmiento had arbitrarily closed the river Uraguay against vessels from Oriental ports. It was hoped, however, that a settlement of the difficulty would be effected.

The sentence of the Bishop of Pernambuco had been commuted to simple imprisonment. The report which was current in Paris recently that the Bishop had been pardoned, is not confirmed.

Germany.

BISHOP OF NANCY FINED.

BERLIN, April 19.—The German tribunal of Taverne has condemned *in contumaciam* and imposed a heavy fine on the Bishop of Nancy for his charge to the clergy issued last July.

Switzerland.

RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITE.

BERNE, April 19.—Partial returns indicate that the plebiscite taken on the revision of the Federal Constitution, has resulted in a majority of over a hundred thousand votes in favor of revision.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Steamship Cuba, from New York, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Steamships State of Pennsylvania, Nevada, Adriatic and Pommerania, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 18.—Consols for money, 92⅝@93; for account, 93@93⅝. 5-20's, 1865, 105⅝; 65 1867, 108⅝; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 104¾. New York Central, 98; Erie, 38⅝; Erie preferred, 57. Tallow, 37s.

PARIS, April 18.—Rentes, 59 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton strong; middling upland 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,200, speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 48s. Tallow, 37s 6d.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Meeting of the Commission To-Day.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE FOR THEIR JOURNEY NEXT WEEK.

International Patent Congress to be Called for September.

RIVER PROBABILITIES AND WARNINGS.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSHIRE ON THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

PANIC AMONG DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1874.

The Venus Commission.

The Commission appointed by the President to make the necessary preparation for the observation of the transit of Venus, will meet at the Naval Observatory at noon to-morrow. The Commission is composed of Rear Admiral Davis, Superintendent of the Observatory; Professor Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Professor Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and Professors Harkness and Newcomb, of the Observatory. The instruments and other necessary astronomical and photographic apparatus and observing sheds, have all been received, and experimental observations have already been commenced. The object of the meeting of the Commission is to perfect and complete the final arrangements for the departure of the observing parties to their designated destinations in the Northern and Southern hemispheres, which will take place next month.

At the Last Transit of Venus,

the American republic did not exist. It is now the purpose of the Commission, through the funds at command, the skill and ingenuity of American astronomers and the completeness and superior character of the American instruments and apparatus, to mark out a plan of observations which will add to the prestige already attained by the Observatory and American astronomists.

International Patent Congress.

A communication has been received from the General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the International Patent Association, proposing to hold an International Congress at Brussels, Belgium, in September of the present year. The call will be announced in due time by the regular committee. Information from the same source reports great success in the organization of branch associations in Germany. The movement is also beginning to show signs of life in Austria. In England the reports are more favorable than from any of the continental countries. The United States Patent Association, organized but three months ago, already numbers nine life and over one hundred ordinary members.

River Probabilities.

The successful application of the report of the stage of water in the principal Western rivers, especially in announcing several days in advance the approach of the floods in the Mississippi, has encouraged the Signal Office in issuing river probabilities and warnings.

The Arkansas Trouble.

Judge Wilshire, member from Arkansas, to-day received a dispatch from Governor Baxter, stating that the situation was unchanged, but that he was being reinforced by the militia of the neighboring counties. He states that he will shortly make an advance upon the State House. The Judge does not apprehend any movement against the right of Federal interference.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The incongruities in the Legislative bill now pending in the House, are a subject of great complaint in official circles. The clerks in the Secretary's office at the head of the various bureaus have their salaries retained at $2,500; the chief clerks of the Comptroller's offices and of the Auditor's, get $2,000; while their responsibility is vastly greater than is that of the favorites named. One proper thing done yesterday was the lopping off of two of these unauthorized bureaus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1874.

POSTAL TREATIES WITH FRANCE AND JAPAN.

Bertholdi, the French Minister, and Postmaster General Creswell have agreed upon the basis of a postal treaty between France and the United States, which will establish an international letter rate of nine cents, or fifty centimes, for each half ounce in this country, or ten grammes in France; each country to retain postage collected therein and to pay for the transportation of mails to the other. Prepayment will be optional, but the want of it be subject letters to a fine of five cents, or twenty-five centimes, to be retained by the country collecting. There are to be no postal accounts between the two countries.

The formal ratification of a postal treaty with Japan has been exchanged. The treaty provides for an international letter rate of twenty cents per half ounce, but is not to go into effect until after six months from the time the government of Japan shall notify the United States of its readiness to enter into the postal service.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROBABLE ACTION ON THE FINANCE BILL.

There is as yet no official indication concerning the President's action on the Finance bill, but the general impression is that he will approve it. The friends of the measure are confident in this belief, and some of them give as a reason for it, the expression of the hope in the President's last annual message, that "the best measure may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the consummation of specie payment," and the further remark of the President that "the decision of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John Brougham is very ill, and a fatal result is feared.

Captain Lemarie, of the lost Europe, sailed for France on Saturday.

James P. M. Stetson, for many years connected with the Astor House, of New York, is dead.

Sir Lambton Lorraine has declined a public reception at the hands of the authorities of New York.

A Philadelphia physician, whose son died last Tuesday, erected a furnace in the cellar of his house and reduced the body to ashes.

The steamship Nederland was got off Brigantine shoals on Saturday and towed to Philadelphia. She is now anchored off Fort Delaware.

Increasing east to south winds, cloudy and rainy weather, are the probabilities for to-day in the Middle States and Lower Lake region.

Rev. Abner Jackson, D.D., LL.D., President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., died at his residence in that city yesterday morning, aged sixty-three.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that Joseph Patterson, President of the Western bank of that city, has been offered the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

The steamers China and City of Richmond, from Liverpool; the Main, from Bremen, and the Maas, from Rotterdam, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The Ohio, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia.

The statement is published that the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, of Brooklyn, is on the verge of bankruptcy. The liabilities are over $170,000, with no perceptible means of payment. By reason of these liabilities, the property of the society can be seized at any moment, and a thousand helpless orphans turned homeless on the street. In order to avert, if possible, so dreadful a calamity, the bishop has taken decided action, and has invoked the aid of his co-religionists in the matter. Two of the directors and one of the officers of the society deny that there is any danger of bankruptcy, or that there has been any squandering of the funds.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1874.

HOUSE.

Mr. AVERILL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill giving the assent of Congress to the improvement of the Wolf river across the Menomonee Indian reservation in Wisconsin. Passed.

Mr. AVERILL also reported a resolution increasing the scope of the investigation previously ordered into Indian contracts for 1873 and 1874, and directing a thorough investigation of all frauds or irregularities connected with the administration of Indian affairs for those years. Adopted.

Mr. HYNES offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution reciting that an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, now in Little Rock for the purpose of subpœnaing witnesses before committees of the House, is being thwarted and interfered with by the seizure of the telegraph office, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report what measures should be taken to protect the right of the House to free communication with its officers.

Mr. WOOD objected, and the SPEAKER ruled that it was not a question of privilege; if the Sergeant-at-Arms felt himself obstructed in the discharge of his duty, it was his business to communicate the fact to the House through the Speaker.

Mr. COX introduced the following resolution, which was thereupon, with a letter from Thurlow Weed, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Sir Lambton Lorraine, commander of the British frigate Niobe, for his humane and generous interposition at Santiago de Cuba, in protecting the lives of the survivors of the Virginius expedition. The American people recognize with admiration and gratitude his prompt and emphatic admonition, which aided to arrest the progress of butchery, and so long as heroism in defense of humanity is deemed worthy of honor, the name of the gallant officer should be cherished.

Mr. ORR, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to indemnify the holders of pre-emption and homestead certificates within the Des Moines river grant, in Iowa, on account of the failure of title. Referred.

Mr. MONROE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of postmasters by the people. Adopted.

Mr. COBURN reported a bill empowering the President to direct the sale of food and disused army clothing for the relief of the sufferers on the lower Mississippi river. Passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Deficiency bill, which was made the special order for next Wednesday. The bill appropriates $3,251,158. The principal items are for the War Department, some $750,000 being required by the Quartermaster General, $45,000 for the Signal Office, and some $200,000 for miscellaneous, leaving a little about a million and a quarter for the Indian Bureau.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and the discussion of yesterday in regard to the clerical force of the Treasury Department was resumed.

The discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. HOLMAN, KELLOGG, DAWES, GARFIELD, BECK, WOOD, STARKWEATHER, O'BRIEN and GARFIELD, took a political turn, and Mr. CLYMER made an arraignment of the Republican party for corruption and extravagance, and was replied to by Mr. FARLEY, who declared that there never had been in American history an era of such profligacy, dishonesty, cowardice and corruption as during the two Democratic administrations of Pierce and Buchanan.

Pending which debate and Clymer had finished their "bout," the discussion was resumed, and finally some reductions of clerical salaries were made, and an amendment adopted, on motion of Mr. WARD, that male employees shall not be paid more than female employees for the same services.

The Committee then rose, without having disposed of a single paragraph.

Mr. ORTH presented resolutions of the Indiana Board of Education, praying Congress to donate to that State the arsenal grounds at Indianapolis for the purpose of a polytechnic institute.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1874.

GERMAN BANK TROUBLE.

Emil Sauer, who has retired from the Presidency of the German American bank, says he could have settled the difficulty satisfactorily if he had not been pressed after the irregularities had been discovered. As it is, he thinks the bank has ample security for the amount he owes them, and says his present dilemma is the result of publishing said country of their offers to the bank. A clerk in the institution is implicated, and, it is said, will be removed.

ROCHEFORT'S ESCAPE LIKELY TO MAKE TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

In reference to the escape of Henri Rochefort and his companions, the Paris *Soir* says: We learn by letter from London that the escape of the French convicts has already led to the exchange of notes between the Cabinets of Versailles and St. James. According to the information of the English government, the vessel was a French one, fitted out by friends of the prisoners and having on board a crew of twenty-five men, quite determined to fight, if necessary. The convicts to be carried off were seventeen in number, but when the moment arrived, only five would be ready, the others having engaged on a piece of work assigned them. The craft in question, the English authorities declare, had frequently hoisted the British flag, but the French government believes it can prove that the vessel was equipped and prepared in a British port, and that said governments given up to the Prussian police. Address Postoffice Box 4498, New York.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1874.

A BROADWAY IMPORTER IN TROUBLE.

Over sixteen thousand dollars' worth of silks and other goods, said to belong to a wealthy Broadway importer, were seized on Friday by order of Special Agent of the Treasury, Howe, on behalf of the Custom-house at Russia. An attempt was made to land the goods in traveling trunks as personal baggage.

NOT GUILTY, BUT PUNISHED.

The vestry of Trinity church has summarily dismissed Rev. Alvah Wiswall, for sixteen years an assistant clergyman in the parish, and the originator of St. John's Guild, one of the most important Christian institutions. The cause of this action appears to be that an application for divorce was made by Mrs. Wiswall. Though the vestry exonerated the minister from all charges preferred against him, they nevertheless decided to sever his connection with the parish because his influence and usefulness were impaired.

DR. TYNG'S NEW CHURCH.

The new and large church of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is to be dedicated Monday next, services to

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1874.

TO DRILL or not to drill is the question now agitating the minds of oil men. A meeting of producers will be held at Petrolia, to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, to discuss the matter.

WE HAVE at length discovered the reason why a certain class of newspapers style themselves "independent." It is because they persistently flout all the demands of political honesty, and are thoroughly "independent" of all the restraints of fact and the requirements of truth.

IT IS a little singular that the opposition press has as yet invented no putative white father for the noble eulogy on SUMNER, last week delivered in Boston by ELLIOT, the colored Congressman from South Carolina. And yet it was marked by the very highest gifts of eloquence and graces of intellectual culture.

THE disagreement which has been maintained between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for four months past, is now ended, the terms of adjustment to go into effect to-day. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Pennsylvania Company have also adjusted their differences.

THE public announcement of Bishop HENDERSON, of Rhode Island, that Catholics cannot, without violating the rules of the church, belong to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, on account of its secret character, has caused no little excitement among the thousands of Catholics who are members of that order. The membership in this city is quite large.

OF COURSE the Washington *Chronicle* has a perfect right to oppose Judge KELLEY'S Centennial bill; but it ought not to estimate its own influence too highly. It was bitterly antagonistic to the pending District of Columbia investigation—and the Congressional Printer has just been fully exonerated from all the charges preferred against him by that paper. It should learn to cultivate the flower of modesty.

THE proceedings of the Military Court of Inquiry appointed by the President in the case of General HOWARD, are beginning to draw toward a close. All the indications point to his complete exoneration from the charges of fraud, corruption and defalcation preferred against him. This result will set very uneasily on the stomach of FERNANDO WOOD, but every honorable-minded man in the country will rejoice over it.

PROF. SWING, a Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, has been formally arraigned before an ecclesiastical tribunal to answer a charge containing twenty-four specific accusations of heretical teaching; one of them being unsoundness with regard to the doctrine of total depravity—a species of heterodoxy which, in view of the fact that he has resided in Chicago for quite a number of years, seems absolutely unaccountable.

WE UNDERSTAND that our distinguished fellow-citizen, General W. MILNOR ROBERTS, well known throughout the country as the late engineer in chief of the Pacific Railroad, will accompany the government expedition for the exploration and survey of the Tehauntepec and Napipi routes for the proposed Isthumus canal, one of the most important works of modern times, by which a new route will be opened to the commerce of the world.

THE Legislature of North Carolina has at least performed one good act. It has just passed a law which imprisons for five years "any person who manufactures, sells or deals in spirituous liquors as a drink, of any name or kind, containing foreign properties or ingredients poisonous to the system." Every other State in the Union would do excellently well to enact a similar statute, and enforce it with the most thorough impartiality and rigor.

AT LENGTH the Judiciary Committee has finally settled the only remaining point in the controversy in regard to the Geneva award. The insurance companies have been excluded in all cases except where they can show by their books an excess of losses over their receipts from war premiums. The bill will come up formally before the House to-morrow or the day after, and there is now ground for hope that we shall soon have a definite settlement of the whole question. It is not thought that the total amount of claims from insurance companies which can come under the decision mentioned will exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

THE New York *World* and *Tribune* have of late been publishing dispatches from the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, in which it was stated that the iron industry was in a terrible state of prostration. The truth is, that while this great interest has suffered severely since the panic, prospects are becoming more hopeful, daily. In our own city the case may be similarly stated. Our immense iron works have been kept running nearly all the time, giving employment and bread to thousands of workmen, although the product was sold at a price which afforded no profit to the operators. Better things are in store for the iron masters in the near future, however, when Congress has finally decided upon a financial policy.

UNDER the laws of the United States, cigar, tobacco, beer and spirit dealers, wholesale and retail, as well as brewers and rectifiers, must pay tax to the government through the Internal Revenue collectors of their respective districts. The year begins on the first of May. Hitherto the tax has been due on or before the 31st of that month. But by a new interpretation of the law, and instructions to collectors in accordance therewith, the tax must be paid on or before the year commences, which, as we have said, is the first of May. All parties in business in these lines, therefore, who do not pay on or before that date, will be mulcted in fifty per cent. penalty, which in most cases will be a severe burden, as the tax ranges from five dollars to two hundred dollars, according to business. The collectors have no option in this matter, but are obliged to enforce the collection of the penalty with the tax. The press would do well to invite general attention to this matter, to the end that everybody concerned may have ample notification of the consequences of neglecting to pay in advance.

THE ex-rebel General HOOD is at irreconcilable loggerheads with General JOE JOHNSTON, in regard to the latter's published statements concerning the part which JEFF. DAVIS took in promoting, by acts of favoritism, and general incompetency for the position, the final collapse of the Southern Confederacy. He maintains, in very decided terms, that if the South had not possessed just such a man as DAVIS, one with his ability and firmness, it would have been whipped in two years and disgraced to-day, instead of having proved themselves glorious in war, as they did. It is an unprofitable discussion; but not at all surprising that HOOD should flatly disagree with his whilom commander. In JOHNSTON'S recently published narrative of the late war, several times refers to Hood in a disparaging manner. The latter may not have been as skilful a General as some others, but if he was not a fighter the Confederacy did not have one, and yet JOHNSTON makes it appear that on several occasions HOOD failed to do his duty in that particular respect, and on that account each time disconcerted his plan for fighting SHERMAN to advantage. Viewed in the light of a contribution to military history, JOHNSTON'S book is loose and unreliable, and it is quite likely that he has underrated DAVIS rather more than HOOD apparently overestimates him.

IT IS, we repeat, every way desirable that, in order that the ensuing political contest in our State may be conducted with vigor and effect, nominating conventions should be deferred until the latter part of the summer. To make our victory secure, harmony and energy, as well as the nomination of the best and strongest men, are requisite and necessary, and these important conditions will be much better subserved by making the canvass short, sharp and decisive, than by a straggling and desultory summer-long campaign. The farmers of our State generally are, in consequence of the backwardness of the season, late with their spring work, and the requirements of their avocations will keep them fully employed for the next three months to come, while our mercantile and industrial classes, standing as they do on the heel of the late panic, have quite enough to attend to at present in the shape of practical bread-winning, without being pestered with election affairs months before their consideration becomes necessary. Moreover, until the Legislative Apportionment bill becomes a law, nothing definite can be known concerning the construction of the Senatorial and Representative districts, for which reason the calling of County Conventions must of necessity wait upon its passage. It should be remembered, too, that election day, under the new Constitution, now occurs a month later than formerly. There can be no question of the fact that the people of the State, generally, desire a short election campaign, when they will rally with all the strength they can command for the struggle, present a united front, and be animated with the most determined spirit. We think it is the manifest duty of candidates to surrender their individual preferences in deference to this universal wish—and we believe, also, that those who most faithfully observe it will be likely to find excellent advantage in doing so.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

We like the tone of the President's reply to the New York committee that waited on him to ask him to veto the Financial bill which has lately passed both Houses. We will not stop here to discuss the wisdom of this New York proceeding. Committees do not wait upon the two Houses of Congress and ask *them* not to pass a bill; and as the President is but a co-ordinate branch of the law making power, why should they be permitted to approach *him* on such subjects? He should be left free, we think, to make up his mind on such subjects without dictation or argument from without. But let that go. The President permitted them to speak, and our concern, for the present, is what he allowed them to say.

His answer is not an attempt to reply to their stilted and grandiloquent address; but he pierced the committee to the very narrow of their bones, when he said that they were arguing this question solely from the standpoint of their personal interests, and not from the higher plane of national interest. They made a strong effort in presenting their case, it is true, on general grounds and principles, but under it all was plainly perceptible the selfishness they tried so hard to conceal. Boston had been before the President the day before, urging the selfish ideas of Boston and New England, and New York followed only to show the same selfishness and greed, and to ask that the whole nation should be made tributary to New York and Boston, and the finances of the entire country made to conform to the local interests and views of the capitalists of those two cities. The President saw plainly through all this, and was frank enough to say so. *He* wants to act for the best good of the country at large; and just at the moment when his hands ought to be held up in sustaining such a purpose, he finds his ears assailed with the whinings of interested capitalists, who imagine, as the President says, that because *they* want a certain thing, therefore the country at large must want it also. The conclusion they have arrived at does not follow, however, as a matter of course; and although we suspect the hides of these speculators in money are too thick to feel the barb thrust into them by the President, it is a matter of rejoicing to the country that he has been able to see and expose the purposes of those whose interests themselves unable to see beyond the limited horizon of Wall street and Milk street.

The idea of the average New England capitalist is that all the money capital of the country should center in and about Boston, and that the South and the West should go there to borrow what they want, bringing first-class mortgages and undoubted securities along as security. Boston would like to hold Indiana, and Illinois, and Missouri, and Michigan, and all the other rich and productive portions of the country under mortgage at 10 per cent.; and as long as the interest is paid regularly, and the Grangers don't meddle with the railroads, the country may be considered prosperous. The duty of the general government, in the eyes of this class is to legislate solely with a view to the perpetuation of this happy state of things. The bonds of the United States, next to Western mortgages, are a favorite investment with these men, and hence their hostility to the policy of the administration in paying off the national debt. It interferes with their investments. In their eagerness to keep this national debt permanent, as a nucleus for absorbing their surplus cash, they forget that reduction of the debt was a part of the President's policy, and they unwittingly trod on his corns in opposing it.

The idea of the New York capitalist is that all the money of the nation should center in New York city. All national banks should be compelled to redeem their notes in that city, and keep all their reserves in its national banks. If the South wants money to move the cotton crop, or the West to move the grain and provisions product, let them come to New York and get it at whatever rates her bankers choose to ask; or if money is wanted for any purpose, let New York be the sole market for supplying it. The interests of other sections are nothing to your New York man. His city, he says, is the metropolis, and thither every man must go for what he wants. Congress must legislate, not for the nation, but for New York. What that city wants the country must want; and every man who is not willing to concentrate everything for the benefit of New York, is corrupt and imbecile. There is but one god, Money, and New York is its prophet. If the President will only veto the Financial bill, he will be the very embodiment of Roman virtue, and there will be hope for the future; but if he signs it, then corruption will stalk abroad, and chaos will come again. That is the New York view, as presented in the vague generalities of the address of its committee to the President.

It is something to be able to congratulate ourselves that the President has been able to see through all this narrow and exclusive provincialism and local selfishness. The tone of this entire financial discussion, from its beginning to its end, has been the attempt to bend the legislation of the country solely to the promotion of local interests. The West and South have been as provincial and selfish as New York and Boston, but have had a wider field and more varied interests to represent. The bill before the President is not, we know, the perfection of wisdom; but it is probably the best that can be got at present, and the fact that it excites the fears of the centralizing money rings of New York and New England, proves that they think its tendency will be to break up their financial supremacy. If it should accomplish that end, and lead to a wider distribution of capital over the country, we shall hail its approval by the President as a public blessing. We do not wonder at the restiveness of the South and West under their tributary financial condition; and we hope the vaticinations of the New York men, as to the effect of the bill in taking the money supremacy from them are well founded and will be realized.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORIAL FIGHT.

During the progress of the Senatorial struggle in Massachusetts it did not seem proper to indulge in any personal comments on the candidates; but now that it is over, we cannot conceal a feeling approaching to delight over the defeat of DAWES. That gentleman has attained to a factitious reputation as the friend of economy in national expenditures; but he has never been able to conceal the fact that he is much more of a demagogue than a statesman. He never had the pluck to take his stand openly on the side of BEN. BUTLER, yet has always been either known as, or suspected of being his ally and friend. Like all other demagogues, he is an arrant coward, and never strikes at a man except when he thinks he is down. Then he is merciless. He plays the role of economist because he thinks that the popular thing to do; but his economy consists more of stinginess than of legitimate saving. Massachusetts has too many men who are really great, to be represented in the Senate by such third-rate men as DAWES, and it is to her honor that she has fished Gov. WASHBURNE out of the pool in preference to the little minnows who have so long been nibbling at the bait.

A great deal of fault has been found with the Republicans of the Massachusetts Legislature for the long delay caused by this struggle; but we think they acted wisely. A party caucus at the outset would have been unable to settle anything decisively or satisfactorily; and the only safe plan, that was open, has been followed. It annoys an impatient public to be kept in suspense; but men cannot be made to agree, to order, and where preferences differ so widely as in this case, time is the only arbiter for settling these differences to general approval.

Grim-visaged war does not yet smooth his wrinkled front down in Arkansas.

AGASSIZ.

[From Lowell's Commemoratory Ode.]

It may be he had trod
Outside the plain old path of God thus spake,
But God to him was very God,
And not a visionary wraith
Skulking in murky corners of the mind.
And he was sure to be
Somehow, somewhere, imperishable as He.
Not with His essences mystically combined,
As some high spirits long, but whole and free,
A perfected and conscious Agassiz.
And such I figure him: the wise of old
Welcome and own him of their peaceful fold.
Not truly with the guild enrolled
Of him who seeking inward guessed
Diviner riddles than the rest,
And groping in the darks of thought
Touched the Great Hand and knew it not;
He rather shares the daily light,
From reason's chariot fountains won,
Of his great chief, the slow-paced Stagyrite,
And Cuvier classes once more his long lost son.
The shape erect is prone; forever stilled
The winning tongue; the forehead's high-piled heap,
A cairn which every science helped to build,
Unvalued will its golden secrets keep.
He knows at last if Life or Death be best,
Wherever he be flown, whatever rest
The being hath put on which lately here
So many-friended was, so full of cheer
To make men feel the Seeker's noble zest.
We have not lost him all; he is one more
To the dumb herd of them that wholly die;
The beauty of his better self lives on
In minds he touched with fire, in many an eye
He trained to truth's exact severity;
He was a Teacher; why be grieved for him
Whose living word still stimulates the air?
In endless file shall loving scholars come
The glow of his transmitted torch to share,
And trace his features with an eye less dim
Than ours whose sense familiar wont makes numb.
* * * * *
Yea truly, as the sallowing years
Fall from us faster, like frost-loosened leaves
Pushed by the sturdy trees of shortening days,
And that unwakened winter nears,
'Tis the void chair our surest guests receives,
'Tis lips long cold that give the tenderest kiss,
'Tis the lost voice comes oftenest to our ears;
We count our rosary by the beads we miss.
—*May Atlantic.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Does inflation inflate?

Dana is a cremationist. His ashes would make first-class lye.

The Confederate test for office in Kentucky is not working well.

The reverberation of catastrophe—Ville du Havre, the Europe, L'Amerique.

General Butler will probably be mad at the success of Governor Washburne.

Minnesota is having a sad time with its railroads. They are nearly all busted concerns.

The manufacture of artificial butter is becoming one of the leading industries of the age.

The English iron makers are being undersold in their own home market by the Belgians.

The Grangers have advanced a step in Oregon, where they have formed a platform and nominated a ticket.

A Chicago paper has an article entitled "Let us burn." Don't be in such haste for the inevitable, neighbor.

Blood-drinking is becoming popular in New England. Blood-letting seems popular throughout the country.

Tweed, most probably, is thoroughly acquainted with the days of departure of the Transatlantic and South American steamships.

"It was not Ushant but some other island that L'Amerique was wrecked on."—*Cleveland Herald.* It seems to have been U Shall.

We shall expect great things from the new government of the Sandwich Islands. It is composed almost exclusively of editors.

These are the days in which to remember that the liberty of each citizen ends where the liberty of another citizen commences.

The New York press is waking up to the Centennial. The *Times* declares that "this great undertaking cannot be neglected any longer."

A St. Louis alderman just elected was once the successful competitor of President Grant for the county surveyorship of St. Louis county.

The Louisiana Supreme Court decides that colored people are entitled to the same accomodations as white people at the hands of common carriers.

The dream of direct trade with Europe which has haunted two generations of Southern merchants and statesmen, is again disturbing their peace.

The latest European papers report very favorable weather for the crops, and unless present indications prove false, next year will see a good harvest.

The Postmaster General urges the passage of a law to compel prepayment of postage on all newspapers, and adduces statistics in favor of the proposition.

New York is a very thrifty city—that is to say, spendthrifty. The cost of running the municipal government for the year ending November 30, 1873, is given at $55,000,000.

It is to be feared that our government is materially weakening the cause of arbitration by delaying the distribution of the Alabama money, which foots up about $15,500,000.

How sad! There are upwards of fifty men in Congress with "great natural schemes" in their pockets, for which the government has never made any appropriation.

The State of Georgia declines to subscribe for Centennial stock upon the lofty ground that the celebration is a "Northern" affair, and because she never did like Philadelphia.

The old proverb that "experience teaches fools," would seem to be only partially true in the case of our cuddlers and other iron workers. They appear to be bent on another "strike."

New York affirms that it is becoming the literary center of the country, just as London has become the intellectual center of England. The declaration is a direct challenge to Boston.

Prosperity on wheels. Philadelph'a has fifty-four carriage manufactories, representing a combined capital of $900,000, giving employment to seven hundred men and producing a yearly money value of $1,200,000.

PERSONAL.

The powder horn which Abraham Lincoln's father wore when he was killed by the Indians is in possession of an old gentleman in Beechland county, Ky. It has carved upon it a snake, a square and compass, with the legend, "Liberty or Death."

In a recent lecture Dio Lewis spoke of his father as an intemperate man. This has aroused a Massachusetts correspondent, who says that Dio's father, Major John A. Lewis, was an honest, industrious, worthy person, and by a life of toil was able to give his son a liberal education. The writer thinks that Dio is not so useful a man as his father.

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen writes for the *Galaxy*. He is a countryman of the Scandinavian poet Bjornstjerne Bjornson. He is not, however, related to the Atalik of Kashgar, who has lately formally assumed the title of ameer, conferred on him by the Sultan, and is now known simply as Yakoob Khan Ameer, instead of Yakoob Beg Atalik Ghazee, quondam Kooshbegee.

Canada has produced a jury and a murderer worthy of being wedded to fame in immortal minion. Mr. Timothy Topping is the murderer. On being asked what he had to say that the sentence of death should not be passed upon him for the slaughter of his wife and four children, that gentleman said: "I hope your Lordship will spare me for the sake of my family."

An impromptu party, in which extremes meet, partook of a dinner in Washington a few evenings ago. The party consisted of General Hillyer, Colonel Brownlow, Colonel Fairfax and Colonel Mosby. Hillyer was a member of General Grant's staff during the war, Brownlow served with the Confederate army, Fairfax was on the Confederate General Longstreet's staff and was with Lee at the surrender of the Southern armies, and Mosby is too well known to fame to need distinction.

The venerable ex-Governor Joseph Johnson, of Virginia, has written to a member of the General Assembly inquiring whether there is now among the members of the Legislature any one who sat with him in that body in 1815. He says he is still hearty, and continues to go regularly to his church and to the county court house on court days, as he used to in old times. He was a colonel in the war of 1812 and led a Virginia regiment. He is the first native of New York ever Governor of the State. Governor Walker was the second.

Governor Washburne, of Massachusetts, the new United States Senator from that State, belongs to a family almost as conspicuous as the McCook for the number of representatives it has had in public service. Their home is in the northern central portion of the State, and Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Minister to France; Hon. C. A. Washburne, of California, lately Minister to Paraguay; General C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, Governor and ex-member of Congress, are brothers of William B., just elected to the Senate from Massachusetts. The latter was born in 1820; graduated from Yale in 1844; a member of the Legislature; a Representative in Congress for ten years from 1862; elected Governor in 1872, 1873 and 1874. He is influentially connected with the manufacturing interests of the State; enjoys an enduring personal reputation, and is rather viable personal reputation, and is rather viable to sell common sense than eloquence. Mr. Washburne has led that wing of the party in the State that was most opposed to General Butler, and was elected Governor over the latter.

STATE NEWS.

The Bethlehem zinc works have increased the wages of their employees twenty per cent.

The grass and grain fields in Somerset county give promise of an abundant harvest.

Mrs. Adam Weber fell dead in Butler, on Friday last, while sitting nursing her infant.

Preparations are being made to run the Switch-Back railroad to its full capacity during the coming summer.

The most extensive manufactory of files in this country is at Beaver Falls, Pa. The establishment now employs 200 workmen.

It is rumored that the old woolen factory building, near Fairview, is to be converted into a paper mill, by certain parties residing in Erie.

The Williamsport Lumber Exchange has resolved to curtail production by regulating the amount of logs stocked each year in the Susquehanna.

In Lancaster county the supervisors sell their roads to the lowest bidder, to keep them in repair for the year, and it is said the plan works well.

Four churches will be built in Jamestown, Mercer county, this summer, and the subscription business in consequence is described as particularly lively.

A six-year-old Titusville girl said to her mother, the other day: "God made the world in six days, but Uncle John has been two weeks building that hen coop."

York borough, with a population of 11,000, has a corporate debt of $11,000, or $1 per capita. Lancaster city, with a population of 20,000, has a debt of $500,000, or $25 per capita.

All the liquor dealers of Chambersburg have been returned for violating the Local Option law, five hotels, four restaurants, three breweries and one liquor store. In five instances the returns have been reported.

There remains a portion of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad yet unfinished, thirteen miles, from Mercer to Stoneboro. The contract has been let to responsible parties, who will push forward the work vigorously. This line once completed, the distance between Pittsburgh and Oil City will be nineteen miles less than by any other route.

The formal ceremonies of breaking ground for the new hospital for the insane, at Warren, took place on Thursday last. The building is about two miles from the town of Warren. Speeches were made on the occasion by Judge Johnson, Hon. Thomas Struthers and Mayor Sill, three or four shovels full of earth were cast aside by as many ladies, a prayer was said, and the formalities ended. It is intended that the buildings shall be unsurpassed by any other in the State.

The Connéautville *Courier* of the 15th says: We have been industriously interviewing our farmers for a week past as to the condition of the wheat crop, but the opinions given are so varied that a satisfactory conclusion can scarcely be arrived at. All agree that the first of March never saw the crop looking better, but since that time the reports differ, though the weight of opinion is that the cold and dry weather has injured it materially, and that the prospect is not flattering for a full crop.

In the office of the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth are a number of documents, etc., whose age is not far from two hundred years. The first law passed in the province of Pennsylvania, as recorded on parchment in 1682, the date of its enactment, is among the curiosities. Two of the Hessian flags captured by the Continental troops at Trenton, and a powder horn used in the Revolutionary war, are also preserved as relics of that memorable period when America threw off the yoke of British tyranny.

The Philadelphia *Press* says it has heard of an enterprising citizen who has promised to build a ship capable of carrying ten thousand passengers in time for use at the International Celebration, which is to combine a steam railway, a race course, theater, shooting gallery, circus and every imaginable modern attraction. He claims that his plan is complete, and has been approved by some of the ablest engineers. He proposes to moor it in the Delaware, and convey it at intervals to the different cities, ports and watering places of the continent. This monster machine will make about six miles an hour, and will be three or four times larger than the Great Eastern.

About twelve inches of snow fell in Clearfield county on Thursday and Friday last, followed by more snow on Saturday, and Tuesday last rain, causing a "slight rise in the river." The *Raftsman's Journal* of Tuesday says: "There is still considerable snow in forests and on the north side of the hills, which, with a few hours of additional rain, would make a good big flood, judging from present indications. Large quantities of rafts and logs are still lying along all the streams in this county awaiting a rise in the river, which we hope may now be fully realized, and that all the lumber may safely and speedily reach its intended destination. N. B.—A number of rafts passed this place on Tuesday forenoon."

Removal of Supporting Columns from Coal Mines.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of the 13th inst. is an article headed "Coal Mining," in which the horrors of people being engulfed by the caving in of the ground, caused by the removal of the coal pillars or supports in coal mines are fearfully depicted. The writer speaks of houses sinking into coal mines, plowmen in the fields disappearing, wagons and horses being swallowed up in the highway, &c., &c. His knowledge is evidently very limited on the subject he was handling. I would ask, how can the removal of a thin seam of material—three to five feet thick—from under a high hill cause sinking of people, horses, or houses? If your correspondent had visited any of the different mines, and inquired of any miner of experience in the matter, he would have discovered that, taking out three feet of coal, *pillars* and all, and permitting the top to break down, would not more than be noticed on the surface, where the surface is not over fifty feet above the coal. I speak from my own experience, having had the matter thoroughly tested, and after the top or roof of the mine broke, in the "worked out" portion of the mine, narrow crevices, varying from one-half to two inches and a half, appeared on the top of the ground, and after the first heavy rain fall they disappeared, having filled with wash from the surface. This surface was not over *forty feet* above the coal.

Our seams of coal vary from two feet to six feet in thickness throughout Western Pennsylvania, with very few local exceptions, where a heavier seam is found, and to be compelled to leave one-third or one-fourth of the coal in the ground, after expending the necessary capital to get at the coal and take it out, would be the last thing to prohibiting the mining of the coal entirely. Capital will not be invested where only two-thirds of the purchase is of any value, mining will become more expensive, and consequently the consumers must pay more for their fuel. Your correspondent shows his ignorance of the subject by demanding pillars to be left for support of the ground. Pillars of coal will not support a hill. In a very short time they crush from the immense weight, and the hill settles down to a solid foundation. Hundreds of cases can be pointed out to prove this, and to build substantial masonry for support is simply absurd—the expense of such work would exceed the price the coal brings to the miner in market. If the mining of coal is going to depopulate the land by causing mother earth to swallow up the people, we had better have laws passed to stop the mining entirely, and depend on other districts for our coal, where the people are willing to run the risks of the business. This will set at rest the minds of the farmers and land owners who have sold their beds of coal at handsome prices, and now want laws to prevent the purchaser from taking it away, for fear of the damage they may sustain.

Why has not the island of Great Britain "caved in" and destroyed the towns and cities scattered over the land? For generations have her people been engaged in drawing the coal from under their land, and the "honeycomb wall" system is extensively and perhaps exclusively followed there, which takes *every pound* of coal out. The roof settles down, yet the surface of the country is undisturbed. In our anthracite coal region, where twenty, thirty, or forty feet of a seam is mined, the breaking of a roof would certainly affect the ground a great many feet above the coal; but the farmers of Western Pennsylvania may rest easy as regards their surface. Every man has the privilege of protecting himself against harm. If he sells his coal, he must certainly expect to have it taken out. Let him restrict the purchaser to taking the coal from under the ground only where there is above a certain thickness of over-lying surface; and if not complied with on the part of the miner, or if the contract be broken, he has his remedy. Your correspondent truly says, we have an extensive and magnificent coal field in this part of the State, but we must not so cramp and cripple it by unwise legislation, that our people will be deprived of the benefits of our advantages. Laws to protect life and health in the mines as far as possible, are wise and useful, but the thing should not be over done.

MONTICELLO, Pa., April 16, 1874.

A Curious Story.

When Napoleon the Great died at St. Helena, an English physician took charge of his heart, depositing it in a silver basin filled with water. Two tapers burned near it, but the custodian felt nervously anxious, and while watching it through the night did not sleep. In the silence of midnight he heard a rustling sound, a strange splash in the water and a rebound on the floor—all occurring with the quickness of thought. He sprang from his bed to see an enormous rat dragging the precious relic to his hole. A moment more, and the heart which had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe would have been more degraded than the dust of Imperial Cæsar.

Our Changing Bodies.

Our bodies are constantly changing. The dead matter passes off by the bowels and the pores, and digestion and assimilation supply fresh material. This material cannot be pure, and consequently the body cannot be healthy unless the stomach and the secretive organs perform their allotted tasks thoroughly and regularly. That they may do so keep them in good working order with that most efficient of all invigorating, regulating and purifying preparations, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you wish your blood to be really the "stream of life," to have your bones clothed with sound flesh, to be exempt from nervousness and debility, to be clear-headed and cheerful; in short, to possess that choicest of Heaven's blessings, a sound mind in a sound body, resort to the great vegetable restorative whenever you feel languid, or suffer from indigestion, or are bilious or low spirited, or suffering from any derangement of the animal functions. The relief is immediate, and full restoration certain.

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SURPLUS FUND..... 63,368 37
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OR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 18, 1874.

e week closes with a quiet market, y being moderately easy to borrowers can furnish the necessary security; remain as when last reported, with a ency to favor lower figures and longer l paper.

local securities there has been considerable activity in Allegheny Valley bonds the death of Wm. Phillips. Some -kneed holders were disposed to listen erested parties who would "bear" the et and sold freely. The well sud- d quotation of the bonds of the road s that there is no lack of confidence in ture. The stock of the road seldom ges hands, and then at private figures, at it is somewhat difficult to give a tion. It will be remembered that Pennsylvania Railroad, in the state- of securities held by that road, put in Valley stock at par.

John Scott, Vice President of the hants and Manufacturers National of this city, and a Director of the sylvania Railroad, succeeds Mr. Phillas President. This selection insures ory of management of the two routes. he Wall street people and the press are liscussing the question whether the ice bill which has passed both Houses ngress means contraction or expan-

At this writing it is uncertain ner it will receive the signature of the lent or not, and it seems that every is making to dissuade his approval. arly everybody is dissatisfied with ll, the infationists because they think were tricked into voting for the re- section; the contractionists, because first section of the bill; and the pub- because they think the present mea- s neither fish flesh, nor fowl, and leaves in as great a state of uncertainty as . It is to be hoped that the Presi- will sign the bill, as his veto would re- the whole question in a manner that leave it unsettled for an indefinite

w little the intrinsic value of specie has with its value as recognized money is ited by the steady fall in the price of sil- Europe ever since one government, that German empire, has stopped recogniz- as a legal tender, except to small s; and on the other hand in the rise of ice of nickel, since the same government troduced its use for small coins. The of silver has fallen so seriously, that in parts of Europe its discount is nearly as is that of our paper currency, and the gov- nts there are deliberating about the remedy for the evils of one part of their money with the same earnestness that ianciers in and out of Congress are medi- about the fluctuations in the price of and the consequences of an irredeemable money.

Settlement has been made between the ern Pacific Company and the bankrupt of Jay Cooke & Co., whereby the ad- s made by the latter to the former are ranged by the acceptance of the company's ortgage bonds and other securities. This ment leaves the railroad company with a nominal debt to pay.

he *Journal of Commerce*, in reply to quiry as to the suit under the leader- of Reverdy Johnson to enforce the al tax bonds of the State of North ina, says:

suit is in progress, and we betray no idence in stating that Mr. Johnson is sa- in his expectations that it will result ably to the bondholders at the trial in next. Our own confidence in the bonds, ver, springs more from the conviction we that the Legislature next winter will ferate measures leading to compromise of ese financial difficulties on a basis ally acceptable.

rginia has recently passed a law making r cent. legal interest and punishing usury ople forfeiture of the excess. It further orizes banks to loan for not more than six hs, and discount for the same period, for one-half of one per cent. per month for days and in advance. Any licensed r or banker, and any corporation authorby law to make loans or to discount paper to so at a rate not exceeding one-half per for thirty days in advance. Money ed on deposit, and other funds of corpora- may be invested in or loaned on any e or bonds, or be used in purchasing or unting bonds, bills, notes or other paper; ed. "Funds invested or loaned in viola- this thing, which may have become pay- other than certificates of the State or of ited States, or of its corporations, shall be ased for less than the full value thereof, all the interest due thereon, and no debt im to become due other than such certifi- shall be purchased or discounted at a of discount or interest exceeding the rate half of one per cent. for thirty days; but terest in any case may be received in ad- ." This act is to take effect June 1.

he St. Clair Banking Company an- ce that they will be open for business onday morning. We would refer to card on our first page.

he following table shows the prices of government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New Stock Exchange, during the day. ished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, orth avenue:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
11 18, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅝
6's, 1881, coup	121⅛		121⅛			
1862	118½		118½			
1864	120		119⅝			
1865	121⅛		120⅝			
1865, new	120¾		120⅜			
1867	120¾		119⅝			
1868	119		118⅝			
10's	115		114⅝			
5's, coupons	105⅛			105⅛		
ncy 6's	116⅝		116⅝			
's, 10-40's	104					
n Union Tel.	74¾	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
n Union	97⅝	97⅝		97⅝		
silver	26					
c Mail	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
s Express	98		98			98
Fargo Express	78		78			78
ican Express	62½		62½			62½
d States Ex.	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	98⅝		98⅛
gan Central	97⅞	97⅞		98⅝		98⅛
gan Southern	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
ris Central		100				100
and & Pittsb'gh	88¾	88¾		88⅝		88¼
go & Northw'n	80¾	81		80¾		80¾
preferred				96⅛	97⅜	97⅜
Island	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
ul	41	41⅛	41	41		41
preferred				100⅛		
	44⅝	45⅜			44⅝	44⅝
ibal & St. Joe		36				36
preferred		95				
Wayne		99⅝				
Mississippi		29⅝				29⅝
Pacific	34¾	34⅝	34⅝		34⅝	34¾
go & Alton		80				
& I. C	30⅝			30⅝	30⅞	
, Hud & Erie		18				
n	128		128			128
Haute		11				
sse State bonds				87¾		
new				94		
Carolina, April				18		
July				17		
uri 6's				94		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 18, 1874.

MARKS—Barring an uncomfortable coolness r air, the weather to-day was favorable to indoors and out. The market closed much as it commenced so far as relates to s. It is true that there were evidences of ovement in business, and that the volume ade was on the increase. The busy scenes s are daily witnessed along Wood, 5th, Market, Smithfield and other business s, fully attest this fact.

the matter of flour we are reported a very y local and order demand for choice ra- le and Western brands. It is thought that emand will be good and prices no lower after it is definitely ascertained what the tity and quality of the coming harvest prove to be.

ere is a better feeling in the grain market more inquiry for wheat, oats and corn.

receipts, however, continue meagre. gh the supply may be said to be fully up the demand.

peceries continue active, particularly for rs, molasses and coffees, both green and ed. The competition among several cof- oasters seems to have come to a "stand ." but it may be remembered any day.

ere is a continuedactive demand for bacon provisions. A meeting of the leading ers was held on Saturday evening for con- ation, but we did not learn the result of deliberations. It is possible that the s of some articles have gone up a shade. e commission men are up to their eyes in ness," judging from the mountains of s they handle daily. Notwithstanding the ess of the season, the vegetable and pro- markets are fully stocked with "good gs" too numerous to mention.

tter still struggles to keep up in price, and say that it succeeds pretty well. But lay of high rates for butter is over for the ent, or we mistake the signs of the times- e rivers are still in good boating order, but e on the landings seems to be on the wane. y, however, be only a temporary relapse, that it will soon recuperate again.

low we give the receipts of produce re- ed by rail and river for the past twenty- hours:

ar, bbls	1,514
s, sacks	171
ey, sacks	190
ese, pkgs	73
atoes, bush	2,675
llowing are the receipts of produce for week ending Saturday, April 28, 1874:	

Apples, bbls	67
Wheat, sacks	190
Oats, sacks	1,960
Bacon, lbs	160
Cheese, boxes	65
Potatoes, bush	75

Apples.	Cheese.	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Butter.	Bacon, lbs.	Potatoes.
151	400	900	1,400	1,800	1,679	1,397	17,924	218
175	27	1,400	600	200	197	28	2,208	275
172	742	446	540	650	80	1,543	69	2,500
176	78	578	150	400	1,402	25	96	100
142		120	50	272	800	50		429
67								75
1,783	850	3,446	2,940	3,322	4,077	1,943	1,962	628

6,386

ye, 135 bags.

llowing are the wholesale rates of the mar- unless otherwise noted:

ake—X $6 00 @ bbl; XX $7 @ bbl; India

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1874.

MONEY

closed at 4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed up quiet at 485 for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 488 for demand.

GOLD

opened and closed at 113⅞, the only other quotation having been 113¾. Rates for carrying were 2⅝, 2, 1⅝, 1, 3, flat, and finally 2 per cent. Clearances $42,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out during the week $153,000, and received $2,370,000 for customs. Imports for the week—dry goods, $1,728,635; merchandise, $7,541,180 Specie shipments $503,781, principally gold and silver bars.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease, $201,600; specie, decrease, $621,800; legal tenders, decrease, $402,900; deposits, decrease, $147,500; circulation, increase, $12,-500; reserve, increase, $1,079,125.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and steady.

U. S. coupons 1881	121¾	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	118⅝	5-20s, 1868	120¾
5-20s, 1864	119⅞	New 5s	116⅞
5-20s, 1865	120¾	10-40s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	119⅝	Currency 6s	119⅞

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	90½	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, old	87	North Carolina, old	24
Tennessee, new	80½	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	35		

THE STOCK MARKET

has been alternately weak and strong; in early dealings prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent., followed by a general improvement at first board; subsequently there was another sharp break, and at second call prices showed a decline of ¼ to 1½ per cent. from the lowest point, improving later from ⅛ to 1⅝ per cent., but shortly before close of business a general reaction of ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. took place, and market left off weak. The widest changes and largest transactions were in Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwest, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Rock Island.

Canton	72	St. Paul preferred	58¾
W. U. Telegraph	74¾	Wabash	44½
Quicksilver	26	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	94
Wells, Fargo & Co.	78½	Terre Haute	11
American Express	62½	Do preferred	32¾
U. S. Express	69½	Chicago & Alton	100
Pacific Mail	43½	Do preferred	102
New York Central	93½	Ohio & Mississippi	29¼
Erie	17¾	Chic. Col. & Cin.	67
Do preferred	60	Burlington & Q	103
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	75⅝
Panama	125	Illinois Central	100
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh	86¼	Union Pacific	34⅜
Northwestern	51	Central Pac. bonds	95¼
Do preferred	67¼	Union Pac. bonds	80⅜
Rock Island	97½	Hartford & Erie	1½
New Jersey Cent'l	1,105⅞	Delaware & Lack	106
St. Paul	41	Bankers' bills	485½

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 18.—Flour—market steady, with good demand. Red winter wheat—No. 3 white Wabash $1 52½; amber Michigan $1 51½ seller May, $1 53¾ seller June. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 72½c seller May, 72c seller June; low mixed 72½c. Oats dull and prices lower; Michigan 53c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 45; No. 2, $1 29¼. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2, 45½c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 64c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 91c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 $1 00; No. 3, $1 40.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat quiet; No. 1 red $1 50; No. 2 $1 47. Corn steady at 72¾c. Oats quiet at 53½c. Petroleum dull; standard white in car lots 12½@12¾c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 13½@14c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 16¼@16½c; good ordinary 15c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn active at 82c. Oats—market barely tone and nominal. Bacon—demand active; shoulders 7½c; sides 9¾@10c. Lard 10½ @10¾c. Whisky 92c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Flour very strong; superfine $5 00@5 25. Wheat firm; red $1 62@1 65; amber $1 65@1 70. Corn firm at 70@72c. Oats unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 18.—Cotton steady with moderate demand at 14¾@15c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 86c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, April 18.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 57; white State $1 80. Corn firm and advancing at 82@83c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Herder	April 21	Glasgow	April 25
Idaho	April 21	Liverpool	
Idaho	April 21	Liverpool	
Minister Roon	April 22	Bremen	
Harmonia	April 25	Hamburg	
Trimeria	April 23	Glasgow	
Silesia	April 23	Hamburg	
China	April 25	Liverpool	
Oceanic	April 25	Liverpool	
Maine	April 25	Bremen	
Anglia	April 25	Glasgow	
Manhattan	April 29	Liverpool	
Calabria	April 29	Liverpool	
Batavia	May 2	Liverpool	
St. Laurent	May 2	Havre	
Cornwall	May 2	Bristol	
Ghengrin	May 2	Cardiff	
Minnesota	May 5	Liverpool	
Scotia	May 6	Liverpool	

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Abbotsford	April 23	Liverpool	
Ohio	April 30	Liverpool	

FROM BOSTON.

Samaria	April 21	Lrpoolive	
Hecla	April 28	Lrpoolive	

FROM BALTIMORE.

Leipzig	April 22	Bremen	
Nova Scotia	April 29	Liverpool	

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabethtown.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Maille Ragon.....Williamson..Wheeling.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington..Zanesville.
Juniata.....Hamilton.....Cincinnati.

Departed.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabethtown.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mary Miller.....Oakes.....Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Eleven feet and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Wheeling....Mallie Ragon...Williamson, 1 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eleven feet scant and falling. The weather was warm and cloudy. In the evening we had rain.

GALLIPOLIS collected $100 50 wharfage last week.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. RHODES was in St. Louis on Saturday.

THE steamer Belle of Shreveport, Captain Ren, is due to-day.

R. W. DUGAN, of the wrecking boat Eckert, is in Memphis.

IT COSTS $122 75 to inspect the Great Republic She measures 4,050 tons.

THE Rover and barges, Captain Crane, are receiving for St. Louis.

THE Wild Duck and barges, Captain Adams, are announced as due to-day.

THE steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, is announced to leave Cincinnati on Tuesday.

THE R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, was announced to leave Cincinnati on Saturday.

THE Mary Miller, Captain Oakes, left on Saturday for Cincinnati with a moderate trip.

THE side wheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati on Wednesday.

LAKE PEPIN is reported still solid, with a fair prospect of its remaining so for two weeks to come.

THE John R. Maude will be laid up at St. Louis until the opening of the cotton season next fall.

THE steamer Lioness No. 2, was coaling yesterday. She will leave this morning with a big tow of coal.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, leaves Portsmouth this morning for this city. She will arrive from Pittsburg at 1 P. M.

THE packet Andes, Capt. Muhleman, leaves Bellair on Tuesday, on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train, from Allegheny. Thomas & Nye, boat.

THE pastoral steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

WE LEARN that the Billy Gaines is to be removed and placed in the Gallipolis and Ironton trade, on opposite days to the Frank Willard.

THE first boat to arrive at St. Paul this season was the Geo. B. Holmes, from Prescott. The Knapp left about 6 P. M., having met with no obstruction from ice.

THE Portsmouth *Tribune* says: "Mack Williamson caught a raft of sixty large saw-logs in the Ohio river, a few days since, and has the property in charge."

THE Louisville *Ledger* says: Captain W. C. Parker, one of Pittsburgh's coal kings, is in the city. He yesterday purchased twenty-two new boats for New Orleans.

THE favorite steamer Maille Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling. Williamson is sold to arrive, a portion to go to Montreal and the balance for the Gulf trade. From the large sale of 128 bales Cape, for export to Canada, at 21½c gold. The sales here comprise 75 bales Cape at 20½@20¾c; 1,000 lbs Mocha, 28c; 500 lbs No. 1 fleece, 56c; 12,000 lbs unwashed Indiana do, 40c; 300 lbs unwashed Texas, 21c; 10,000 lbs do, 20c; 10,500 lbs Eastern Texas, 27@30c; 40 bags combing pulled, 50c; 56 bales fall California, 24½@26c; 1,000 lbs burry do, 20c.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 18.—Prices are firm but there is very little movement. Sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—XX and above, at 56a57½c; X, 55a56c; medium, 55a56c; coarse, 45a50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—fine, 56a57½c; medium, 53a55c; coarse, 45a50c; combing, washed, 62½a 70c; combing, unwashed, 42½a43c; Canada, combing, 62a66c; unwashed, 35a38c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 33a38c; tub washed, 54a57½c; Colorado, washed, 50a52c; Colorado unwashed, 31a35c; extra and merino, pulled, 43a50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 45a50c; Texas, fine and medium, 25a30c; coarse, 20a23c; California, fine and medium, 29a33c; California, coarse, 25a28c.—*North American.*

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 18.—The demand continues very light and prices are irregular, still favoring buyers; the nominal quotations are 25a30c for good to choice domestic, 10a20c for lower grades, 18a25c for crop of 1872, Bavarian 23a30c, and English 20a25c. Mr. Emmet Wells reports the

Domestic receipts for the week	267
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	19,794
Total receipts for same period in 1872	11,753
Imports for the week	126
Total imports since September 1, 1873	13,149
Total imports for same period, 1872	26,159

PHILADELPHIA.

April 18.—Hops continue depressed, selling only in small lots as wanted by brewers for immediate use, with the inquiry confined to prime grades, which are difficult to find in this or neighboring markets. Sales cover about 150 bales. Quotations range as follows:

	$ lb.
Americans, 1873's, good to choice	27@32c
Americans, 1873's, low to fair	19@24c
Americans, olds and yearlings	8@17c
Bavarians, 1873's	30@34c
English	30@34c
Californians	30@37c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring $1 31½; No 2, $1 26 spot, $1 27 seller May, $1 28 seller June; No 3, $1 20@1 21. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 64⅝@64⅞c seller May, 65¼c seller June; new do 63⅜@63¾c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 45¼c cash; rejected 44¼c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand active and prices advanced at $16 55 cash, $16 60 seller May, $16 80 seller June. Lard dull and prices nominal at 9½c cash. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm.

HIGHWINES—Market unsettled at 93¼a95c.

FREIGHTS—Steady with moderate demand and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton quiet at 17¼c. Flour dull and lower; superfine Western and State $6 00a6 40; common to good $6 30a6 60; good to choice $6 70a7 10. Wheat lower; No 2 spring $1 56a1 57; No 2 Milwaukee $1 62. Rye quiet at $1 10a1 15. Barley and malt quiet. Corn heavy and lower; new Western mixed 68a68c, old do 80a90c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed Western 61a63c; white Western 63a66c. Hay, Hops and groceries quiet. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40a70c. Pork firm at $16 90a17 00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; prime steam 10¼c. Butter firm at 24a27c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky lower at 97¼@98c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Cotton quiet at 17c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 40a1 45. Corn steady at 68a70c. Oats steady at 47a56½c. Rye firm at $1 06. Barley firm at $1 85. Pork firm at $16 90a17 00. Lard quiet and firm; steam 9¾c; kettle 10c. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices; shoulders quiet at 6¼c; clear rib 8¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon—demand good at full prices; shoulders quiet at 7a7¼c; clear rib sides sold at 9¼c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Whisky quiet; some sold at 92c; generally held 93c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000, with about 4,000 state. Market dull and heavy; $4 85a5 25 for common to extra natives; $5 90a6 50 for fair to good Texans. From Illinois, a sale of 128 bales Cape, for export to Canada, at 21½c gold. The sales here comprise 75 bales Cape at 20½@20¾c; 1,000 lbs Mocha, 28c; 500 lbs No. 1 fleece, 56c; 12,000 lbs unwashed Indiana do, 40c; 300 lbs unwashed Texas, 21c; 10,000 lbs do, 20c; 10,500 lbs Eastern Texas, 27a30c; 40 bags combing pulled, 50c; 56 bales fall California, 24½a26c; 1,000 lbs burry do, 20c.—*Shipping List.*

Hogs—Receipts, 8,500. Market fairly active and firm, particularly for good grades; range $5 10@5 15 for poor to extra. Shipments 15,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 600. Market quiet and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Business was only moderately active with commission houses, and the jobbing trade lacked animation to-day. Cotton goods in steady demand and most popular makes firm, but on some lights brown discounts are increased by agents. Prints in steady demand, bordered prints and cambrics becoming popular and sold ahead. Woolen goods dull. Dress goods in fair request. Shawls quiet.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Corn firm; yellow 62c; white 65c. Oats firm at 47½@50c for even weight, and $18 00 for over weight. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce 9¼a10c; keg 10¼a11c. Sugar firm; prime to fully fair 7¼a8¼c; fair to prime to strictly prime 8¼a8¾c. Coffee quiet; dealers' stock 7,200 bags. In first hands 5,500 bags; ordinary 21a22c; fair 23a23½c; good 25½a 24c; prime 24a24½c. Others unchanged.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 18.—No change of importance in the wool market the past week. Ohio and Pennsylvania, including common No. 1, treble extra and extra, 51a53c; Michigan 50a52c; Western, Wisconsin, Illinois and New Hampshire and Maine, 48a50c; delaine and country fleeces 57a 62½c; fully washed, low grades, 54a56c; scoured 54a57½c; noils 38a45c; super and extra pulled 60a70c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Flour strong. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet at 80½a80c. Oats weak at 63a65c. Rye firmer at $1 03a1 05. Pork firm at $17 25a17 50. Bulk shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10a10½c. Lard 10¼c. Butter firmer at 30a32c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 00a1 02.

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Passenger Accommodations Unrivalled.

Saloon, $80, Gold, (sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency, Prepaid Certificates, $32.

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HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
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Our friend H. C. Caldwell will do the honors in the office.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The following "recent kings" are at present in the city looking after their interests: Captains James T. Fawcett, Gus Greenwell, Sam Spencer, William O'Neal, John and Fred. Dippold, Jos. Williams, Jas. Lyon, William Gray, Sam Simpson Horner, and last and least (in size) Captain Dan. McAleer, who, if he tells you it is going to rain, you can bet on it.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The towboat Jay Richards capsized twenty-five miles below this city to-day at noon, by Belle Chasse ferry-boat and sunk in about eighty feet water. The captain, engineer and one laborer swam ashore. Thirteen laborers, twelve colored and one white, right from Constance and five from Villeier Plantation, were drowned. The survivors arrived here to-night by the Mary Ida.

THE Cincinnati *Times* says: Many steamboatmen will remember the Mayflower. She is now lying at New Orleans in rather dilapidated condition. She was built here in March, 1867, for J. Gilbert and Capt. Throop, and others, of Evansville, and cost $72,000. Her measurement tonnage is 347, and she carried 650 tons. Her length is 192 feet, breadth 34½ feet, floor 33 feet, depth 5¼ feet, and originally she drew 30 inches water light. She had two 22 inch cylinders, 10 inches in diameter and 4-fined; cylinders, 7 feet stroke, 28½ inches diameter; main journal, 7 inches diameter. Her machinery came off the Superior.

THE St. Paul *Press* of the 12th says: Yesterday morning found the river in front of the city nearly clear of ice, it having disappeared during the night. The river is reported open to the head of the Lake Pepin ice gorge which forms at Hastings each year having broken, causing a fall in the water at this point of some two feet. The St. Croix river is also reported open, and the Nellie Kent, which will during the coming season run the daily packet between Minneapolis and Taylor's Falls, will start out probably to-morrow or Tuesday. The steamer will begin to load to-morrow morning for a trip up the Minnesota river about Wednesday.

J. N. OZES, of Cave-In-Rock, was robbed on the Arlington, several nights ago, of $1,000. He had been in Memphis most of the winter on business connected with flatboats, and was on his way home. His statement is that while he was asleep in his stateroom, in the vicinity of Hickman, somebody entered from the guards and removed the wallet, containing the above amount, from under his pillow. Aroused at the act, he grasped a pistol and fired at the thief as he was fleeing through the door, the shot, however, taking effect in Ozee's own left arm and causing a slight wound. Search was at once made through the boat, but Ozee could neither identify the thief nor get trace of the money.

SINCE Congress passed the law appropriating the fund to test inventions for the prevention of steamboat explosions, the number of explosions, loss of life and property has been about as follows:

Explosions	82
Number of killed	307
Loss of property	$1,031,500

The committee has had in its charge twenty-seven inventions since the 10th of November last, all intended for the prevention of explosions, and some have been thoroughly tested at a cost of thousands of dollars, and have proved to be a success in every test they have yet had. Now, why don't these Commissioners give us a final test of these life-saving instruments, and put a stop to explosions, loss of life and property, to say less of the time and expense wasted by them.

*To the Editor of the Cincinn

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

APRIL 19, 1874.

	Cents.
Aland, Faldy, Butler, Pa.	3
Anderegg, Z., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Bartlett, Jno., Coal Valley, Pa.	3
Burns, Jno., Wheeling, Va.	3
Cooper, Thos., Ironton, Ohio	3
Fletcher, Miss Nellie, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Humphrey, F. J., Leavenworth, Kan.	12
McCollester, Jennie, Monongahela, Pa.	3
Stump, Jos., Ormsby, Pa.	3
Watson, Miss Addie, Kingston, R. I.	11

E. C. NEOLEY, P. M.

Pittsburgh Councils.

As noticed elsewhere a meeting of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh will be held this afternoon to take appropriate action on the death of Mayor Callow.

Fire in Bloomfield.

Shortly before four o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire alarm was given from box 215, Bloomfield district. It was occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the two story frame dwelling of Mrs. Smith, located on Taylor street in the district named. The fire was extinguished by the firemen with a loss of less than $200. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Allegheny Police.

An order was read to the Allegheny police last evening, calling upon the entire force to attend the late Mayor Callow's funeral to-morrow afternoon.

The policemen then adopted a series of resolutions testifying their respect and love for the late Mayor Callow, recognizing the deep interest he ever manifested for their welfare, and offering their sympathy to the family of the deceased.

A Useless Alarm.

As showing a want of discretion in the matter of giving fire alarms an occurrence of Saturday may be cited. The Creigton Engine Company, located on Hiland avenue responded to the alarm from Bloomfield, noted elsewhere. The cry of fire was heard and a policeman pulled the box at East Liberty resulting in calling several companies' horses and apparatus to that point without cause. Chief White was in no amiable mood about it.

Danger From Lamps.

About eight o'clock on Saturday morning a narrow escape from fire was made at No. 133 Third avenue getting on fire. The premises are occupied by Mr. Batista, lock and knife smith, and he was filling a tin lamp from a jug when the fluid caught on fire. He threw the jug into the back yard, and wrapping an old blanket around the lamp, he threw it into the street. An alarm was struck but the services of the firemen were not needed.

Woolen Mills at Public Sale.

The attention of capitalists is called to the advertisement elsewhere in our columns, of woolen mills at assignee's sale. Two large brick water power woolen mills, three sets each, of the Keystone Woolen Manufacturing Company, will be sold at auction within the premises in New Brighton, Beaver county, on Wednesday, April 29, 1874, at one o'clock p. m. Photographic views of the mills can be seen at the store of George A. Kelly & Co., Wood street, this city.

Council Meeting This Afternoon.

The members of Select and Common Councils will meet this Monday afternoon at two o'clock in their respective chambers, to enter into consideration the matter of attendance, in a body, at the funeral of Hon. A. P. Callow, late Mayor of Allegheny city.

A. H. GROSS.
President of Select Council.

M. B. NEOLEY,
President of Common Council.

A Nomination for Select Council.

A meeting of Republicans of the Seventh ward was held on Saturday evening to make arrangements for a primary election for a candidate for Select Council vice David Reed, Esq., resigned. There were four candidates, viz: Mr. John A. Musgrave, H. Lee Mason, Wm. J. Mathews and T. D. Geist.

Mr. Wm. Douglass was called to the chair, and on the part of Mr. Musgrave a motion was made to go at once into the election. The friends of other candidates demanded a primary election next Saturday but the majority of those present were against them and so they withdrew, and Mr. Musgrave was placed in nomination.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in regard to the matter.

St. Clair Banking Company.

A very handsome building has just been completed at No. 16 Sixth street, and on the first floor thereof a new financial institution—the St. Clair Banking Company—has established its quarters. This company was organized recently, with a cash capital of $100,000. Robert Arthurs, Esq., is President, and Mr. L. Halsey Williams, Cashier. It is the intention to carry on a general banking business, and the men chosen to direct the affairs of the bank are well known in the community as gentlemen of probity, prudence and foresight, who will avoid ruinous speculation, and manage matters fairly and honorably.

The banking front room is fitted up with great taste, the desks and counters being of finely finished walnut wood. The vault is so strong as it could possibly be made, and furnished with a massive outer door with combination lock, fire door, and a heavy inside door with key lock; whilst in it is a $2,800 safe of the Hall Safe and Lock Company's manufacture. The latter is of extra strength, and would baffle the most skilful burglar. In the rear of the bank are rooms for the officers and for the safe convenience of the public.

We bespeak for the St. Clair Banking Company a share of the public patronage, well knowing that entire satisfaction will be given.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Mr. E. T. Stetson opens an engagement of one week in Foster's sensational play, "Neck and Neck." He will be assisted by Miss Marion Sommers. This play will be continued through the week, except to-morrow evening, when, in honor of the visiting Knights, "Damon and Pythias" will be presented. On this occasion Mr. Gotthold will appear in one of his best roles—that of Damon. "Led Astray" has been in preparation for some time, and will be produced next week, with Mrs. Bowers and Mr. McCollom.

Academy of Music.

Bullock's Royal Marionettes attracted large audiences to the Academy of Music during the past week, and pleased young and old alike with their delightful entertainments. The "show" is so novel that it cannot fail to draw full houses for some time to come. During the evening when, in honor of the visiting Knights, "Damon and Pythias" will be presented. On this occasion Mr. Gotthold will appear in one of his best roles—that of Damon. "Led Astray" has been in preparation for some time, and will be produced next week, with Mrs. Bowers and Mr. McCollom.

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"Uncle Tom" at Library Hall.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and at a matinee on Saturday, Mrs. Mc Kenzie Coward will appear at Library Hall as Topsy, in the well known and popular play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She will be supported by a efficient company to support her. Seats are on sale at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

This old favorite resort grows in popular good-will, no matter how great the efforts of rival houses to draw away its patrons. The managers know that to make money they must spend money, and, therefore, they pay liberally for the services of first-class stars. They have secured the wonderful Jackley family for another week, at a cost of $500 in gold, besides adding Murphy, Kennedy, Ned Campbell and John Gilbert to their already full variety corps. A good thing, and quite apropos just now, called the "Ghosts of Pharaohs Exposed," will be given for the first time to-night.

Next Thursday evening, the genial Treasurer, Mr. Joseph M. Wilson, will have a complimentary benefit, when a number of volunteers will appear.

The Great Show To-day.

For five days to come our citizens and neighbors of the rural districts will have opportunities, afternoon and evening, to see the rarest wonders gathered together by the veteran American showman, old John Robinson, and to be exhibited under immense canvasses, pitched on the Robinson lot, at the Allegheny terminus of the Suspension bridge. In separate tents will be shown a menagerie containing living animals and birds of rare species from all parts of the globe; a museum of animate and inanimate curiosities, collected at immense expense, and an aquarium in which marine monsters disport themselves; and last a great moral circus, embracing in the neighborhood of one hundred performers. To see all these an expenditure of but fifty cents is required, as one ticket admits to all departments of the great show.

There will be a grand street parade this forenoon, in which hundreds of men, horses, chariots and dens containing wild animals will participate.

Forepaugh Coming.

The annual visit of Adam Forepaugh is regarded by the rising generation as a "red letter day" in their lives, and there is consequently great rejoicing among the juveniles since the many-hued posters have been pasted to dead walls and bill-boards. Having just started out for the season, everything is in the best of trim. The fire of last winter has burned up each of all of Forepaugh's old vans and cages, and new ones, resplendent in paint and gilding, have been secured in the place of them. It may be expected to be more than usually gorgeous. Adam always is in good, big spirits with him, and this season, we are assured, it is better than ever. The outfit cost a mint of money. The working force numbers four hundred and more, and horses; there are two thousand three hundred and birds to the menagerie; ten thousand different curiosities in the museum, and two rings are required to show all the different acts of the circus troupe. The Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore journals speak in the highest praise of the great aggregation.

Exhibitions will be given, afternoon and evening, as follows: East Liberty, Monday, April 27; Pittsburgh, corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-first street, 28th; Birmingham, Wednesday, 29th, and at the Union Park, Allegheny, on April 30th, May 1st and 2d.

City Hall.

The Orphans' Fair at City Hall will continue every evening this week. There will be a promenade nightly, music by the Mozart Band, and figures by Colonel Christy.

ABOUT a couple of weeks ago there was a beautiful little cradle romance in the happy household of our enterprising fellow-citizen Mr. Charles Gross, of the "Continental" Dining Rooms. It was a boy; and yesterday afternoon the first offspring of the proud young parents was baptized by Father Garland, at St. Patrick's church. Later, a select company of the numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gross assembled at their private residence, to felicitate them upon young hopeful; and surely, if C. Harris Gross—a good deal of name for so young a master—shall realize but half the good wishes expressed for him, his future will be everything that fondest heart of parent or friend could desire. And he must it may be.

MWF

THE DEATH OF MAYOR CALLOW.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

ACTION OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Civil and Military Associations---Resolutions of Respect.

The death of Alex. P. Callow, Mayor of our sister city has cast a gloom over the two cities, and on both sides arrangements are being perfected to do honor to his memory. From our reports below of the action of the municipal authorities of the two cities, and the military and civic associations, may be obtained all information as to the arrangements for the funeral, which will take place to-morrow Tuesday, afternoon.

ALLEGHENY CITY COUNCILS.

The Councils of Allegheny city, held a joint meeting on Saturday evening.

Mr. James McBrier, President of the Select Council announced the object of the meeting to be to take action relative to the death of the Chief Magistrate, and as required by the charter to elect a successor *ad interim*.

On motion of Mr. Hastings a committee of three, consisting of Presidents McBrier and Reed and Mr. Patterson, were appointed to draft resolutions of respect on the death of the late Mayor.

Mr. Walton was called to the chair during the absence of the presding officer.

Mr. Hastings offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we respectfully invite the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh and other city officials to attend the funeral of our late chief magistrate on the 21st inst., and that the clerk notify them of the invitation.

On motion of Mr. Hastings a committee of five, consisting of three members of Select Council and two of Common, were appointed to make arrangements for attending the funeral of the deceased.

The following resolutions were adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to cut off from the scenes of his early cares and pleasures, in the maturity of manhood, the Hon. Alexander P. Callow, Mayor of the city of Allegheny; therefore,

Resolved, That while bowing with profound reverence to the will of the most High, we, the Councils of said city, deem it proper to record our sense of the loss the city has sustained in the sudden and early death of its Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That, as Mayor of the city, we have ever found him faithful to his trust, and always prompt in the administration of its affairs to deal honorably, and ever ready to temper justice with mercy to the unfortunate.

Resolved, That in his death the city has lost a good citizen, the stricken family of the husband and father, and his friends a warm-hearted and genial associate.

Resolved, That the record of his patriotic services on behalf of his imperilled country will ever be gratefully remembered by his host of friends, and be held up by them as a bright example of *honor patriæ* for the youth of our city to emulate.

Resolved, That the sympathy of councils be tendered the stricken family of the deceased, and as an especial token of our sorrow at his loss, the Council Chambers and the Mayor's office be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our deceased Chief Magistrate and friend in a body, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Councils, and a copy engrossed and furnished to his grief-stricken family.

After eulogistic remarks by several members, a resolution was adopted requesting a suspension of business between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. to-morrow.

ALDERMAN NEILLIE ELECTED.

Mr. Smith moved that Councils now proceed to the election of Mayor *ad interim*.

Mr. Ackley nominated D. Neillie, the present acting-mayor.

Mr. Smith moved the nomination of Alfred Slack.

Mr. Long moved that Councils go into private caucus.

This was opposed by Mr. Price on the ground that there was no necessity for such action.

Mr. Smith then withdrew the name of Mr. Slack.

Upon motion of Mr. Ackley, Deputy Mayor Neillie was elected by acclamation.

A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Mayor elect and bring him in the presence of the joint body, for the purpose of being sworn in. The oath was administered by President McBrier.

A PITTSBURGH POLICE ESCORT.

The Police Committee of our City Councils held a meeting on Saturday evening.

The chairman, Mr. Duff, said he understood the remains of the late Mayor Callow, of Allegheny City, would pass through this city on their way to the Allegheny cemetery; and as the deceased had been prominent as a magistrate and soldier, he thought it but due that an escort of police precede the funeral from the bridge, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Chalmers moved that the Mayor be requested to detail an escort of policemen, as suggested by Mr. Duff.

Pending the adoption of this motion remarks were made by Messrs. Chalmers and other members of the committee eulogistic of the deceased.

The Clerk here read an invitation from the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils, requesting the attendance of the police force and officers to attend the funeral of the late Mayor, and on motion of Mr. Chalmers the invitation was accepted.

Mr. Darlington wanted to know whether the Central Police Committee had been requested to meet, and the chairman answered that he did not know that a call had been issued, but presumed a meeting would be held.

The Committee then adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon to attend the funeral.

THE EIGHTEENTH DIVISION, INFANTRY.

Pursuant to call of Maj. Gen. Pearson, the officers of the Eighteenth Division was held on saturday evening.

Gen. Minor was called to the chair, and Capt. Fox chosen Secretary.

Letters were read from Gen. A. L. Pearson, Col. Montooth, and others, expressing their regrets at being unable to be present.

The President stated the object of the meeting, saying it was the desire of his family that Mayor Callow should be buried with military honors.

Col. Hill, of the Fourteenth regiment, stated that his command would be unable to turn out.

Capt. Fullwood, of the Eighteenth regiment, stated that they could not turn out as a regiment, but would turn out a large company.

Quartermaster Markle made a similar report.

Captain McFarland, of the Washington Infantry, stated that his company would be well represented.

Mr. William Fullwood stated that the members of the Old Thirteenth would turn out in citizen's dress.

Colonel Hill afterward announced that he had been in conversation with the captains of his regiment, and they had recorded unanimously to be well represented, and asked more time for consultation.

A committee of arrangements, consisting of Quartermaster Markle, Major Wilkins and Captain McFarland, was appointed to arrange certain matters and report at an adjourned meeting to be held this evening.

KNAP'S BATTERY.

The members of Knap's Battery also met on Saturday evening, when, after some remarks, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst the Hon. A. P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny city; and

Whereas, Recognizing in the person of the lamented dead sterling qualities, which have endeared him to the organization, especially his meritorious services in the field, and his unwavering friendship since the war of the rebellion; and

WHEREAS, It is eminently appropriate that we should publicly recognize his services to his country and to this organization; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mayor Callow we have lost a superior officer, whose record as a citizen has added luster to the reputation so gallantly won amid the dangers and horrors of civil war; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our respect, we turn out on the occasion of his funeral in full uniform, and wearing the usua badge of mourning.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full on the minutes and an engrossed copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The officers of the Fourteenth regiment will assemble at Central armory this evening for the purpose of taking such measures as will attend the funeral of the late Mayor A. P. Callow, A. D. C. on the division staff. Members of the various companies of the regiment are ordered to report to the various captains to ascertain those who will be able to attend.

POST 88, G. A. R.

Post 88, Grand Army of the Republic of which Mayor Callow was a member, also met on Saturday evening.

The following committee was appointed to confer with a committee of Councils relative to the funeral: Messrs, Patterson, Pentecost, McVicker, Warner and Tyson.

A guard of honor was also appointed to conduct the body to and from the City Hall, and guard the remains while lying in state. A number of vacancies were also appointed to remain at the house until after the funeral, and a resolution was adopted requesting the members in Allegheny county to join Post 88 in the funeral.

The Post will meet again to-morrow to attend the funeral.

ACTION OF ALLEGHENY REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Allegheny, was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Council chamber, for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of Mayor Callow.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Walker, McMullen, Myler, Crawford and President Smythe, upon the memory of the deceased, after which Mr. Myler presented the following, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, To-day we are called upon to record the first death of a member of the person of our distinguished fellow-member, the late Hon. A. P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny city; and

WHEREAS, While we humbly bow in sorrow at the mandate of Him who doeth all things well, we feel it a privilege to render such honor and respect for our departed friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. A. P. Callow, late member of this club, that our city has lost one of her brightest citizens and a faithful and honest officer, one that had proved himself a gallant soldier and one that was ever a friend of the poor and unfortunate.

Resolved, That to the family and friends of our departed member we tender our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of bereavement and sorrow and especially would we commend the widow and children to Him who tempereth the winds to the shorn lamb and pray that He may be better to the husband to the widow and a father to the children.

Resolved, That we shall ever bare in kindly remembrance the memory of him whose death we have been called upon to mourn, Justly may it be said of him:

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Resolved, That as a mark of our esteem and regard for the memory of Hon. A. P. Callow, this club attend his funeral in a body, and that the club room be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the journal of the club and be published in the papers of the two cities, and that a copy be engrossed and given to the family of our departed companion.

On motion, a committee was appointed to present a floral offering for the funeral of the deceased, after which the club adjourned.

Illness of Rev. Sands.

We regret to learn that Rev. John S. Sands, pastor of the Eighth United Presbyterian church, and now sojourning in Philadelphia, is again severely ill. He was to sail for the Old Dominion of a long time take a trip to Europe.

Removal of the Allegheny Homestead Bank

This institution now stands located at No. 244 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, has been removed to No. 118 Wood street, Pittsburgh, where the Directors are prepared to transact a general banking business. The capital of the bank is $200,000, and the stockholders are individually liable. The discount days are Monday and Thursday. Deposits are received of one dollar and upwards, and six per cent interest is paid. See advertisement in another column, which contains the names of the officers and Directors.

MWF

THE TRUE WATCH.

Opposition to the Women's Movement and the Prohibition Party—A Platform and Pledge.

The following platform of principles of the "True Watch," in opposition to the temperance movement, was recently adopted in Philadelphia:

WHEREAS, The recent agitation for the strict enforcement of the Sunday laws has taken a partisanship Christian complexion, although, under American law, no preference should be shown to any religion; and

WHEREAS, Perfect political freedom consists in natural liberty, only so far restrained as is necessary for the good of society, and the fathers of the republic applied themselves to the task of securing such liberty, it should ever be sacred duty of every American citizen to maintain it.

WHEREAS, Every American citizen, as well as every person who lives under the protection of American law, has a right, in any and every charge which may be preferred against him, to be tried by an impartial judge and jury, but openly and on by fanatical zealots, have forgotten this and hypocritical pretenders, have forgotten themselves so far as to publicly express an opinion upon certain laws and their construction without having a case before them which requires their decision.

WHEREAS, All attempts to strictly enforce the Sunday laws have not in the least prevented drunkenness, but have only caused heavy losses to the national, State and municipal authorities; therefore be it

Resolved, First. That we, as citizens, most decidedly protest against the introduction of religious questions into public and political affairs, and declare our readiness at all times to resist by every legitimate means any and every attempt to force upon the people any particular religion or any particular mode of worship.

Second. That we will still hold it our duty to defend the personal liberty of the American citizens, which has been purchased at the price of so many sacrifices and as will be ready to that in the interest of this liberty, as well as in the interest of the State and the city, we will exert ourselves to procure a repeal or a practical modification of the existing Sunday laws, which cause so much fanaticism and still that object is accomplished.

Third. That we respectfully protest against the trial of any citizen for offences against the Sunday law, before any judge who has already extra-judicially expressed an opinion on the same.

Fourth. That we form ourselves into an organization, the name of which is to be "The True Watch" and which is to extend all over the State of Pennsylvania. That every citizen can become a member thereof who will pledge himself to support only such candidates for political offices (without distinction of party) who will openly and unreservedly indorse the principles laid down in the foregoing resolutions.

THE PLEDGE.

We the undersigned do hereby declare ourselves in favor of the above resolutions, and pledge ourselves not to vote for any candidate for a public office who will not openly and unreservedly declare in favor of the principles laid down in them.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following address has been issued, in connection with the above:

The agitation recently exerted in favor of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors of all sorts, has assumed a magnitude which gives it a very serious importance. Religious fanatics or hypocrites, everywhere throughout the country, have united to bring about the passage of prohibitory laws and to take away from the subvoyer of liberty the use of religion and of conscience, guaranteed by the laws of the land and honored as a citizen. Aye, in their zealotism they have gone so far as to drag what is most sacred into the last and to degrade the holy ordinance of creation!

To oppose such dangerous and treasonable proceedings is the duty of every true friend of liberty. But to render such opposition effectual, it is necessarily to have a solid and strong organization, which should extend all over the state. And as is momentarily no great political question is before the people to be solved, the committee who have hitherto subscribed, believe that the time has come and is propitious when all, without distinction of nationality, creed or party predilection may unite upon the platform of "The True Watch."

For the last nineteen years past it has been attempted to enforce the Sunday law of 1835 without having met with success. The law is violated because it lacks the sympathy of the people. Let every citizen consider that the disregard of *one* law necessarily begets partial if not total disregard for the law generally; and where is the lover of liberty among the people's republican institutions when respect for the law is no longer considered a thing of the past? Again, let every taxpayer put the question to himself, how much the experimenting with the said law has cost the county of Allegheny. Every patriot, therefore, should not rest until the said obnoxious law is repealed, or so far modified as would bring it in harmony with public opinion.

The Committee recommend that branch organizations be formed in every election division, every ward, township and county which will enter into communication with the Central Committee either by correspondence or by delegates; that every citizen who offers to join the organization subscribe to the platform and pledge himself to support such candidates for public offices only as will openly and unreservedly declare themselves in favor of the principles laid down in said platform.

The Committee will be in session at all times may be able to make an estimate of the strength of the movement, lists of those who pledge themselves as aforesaid, should be transmitted weekly or bi-weekly to the Central Committee, the latter preserving the copies.

The Committee furthermore recommends that the branch clubs appoint committees in every election division, which aided by the list of names of the Central Committee, the appointment may effectually work for the success of the good cause.

And so go ahead! to work! prompt and energetic activity will lead us to victory and "The True Watch" will fulfil its mission, which consists in seeing that there be preserved inviolate and entire freedom of the person, freedom of legislation, freedom of trade and commerce, freedom of religion and conscience.

Third. That we respectfully protest against the trial of any citizen for offences against the Sunday law, before any judge who has already extra-judicially expressed an opinion on the same.

Fourth. That we form ourselves into an organization, the name of which is to be "The True Watch" and which is to extend all over the State of Pennsylvania. That every citizen can become a member thereof who will pledge himself to support only such candidates for political offices (without distinction of party) who will openly and unreservedly indorse the principles laid down in the foregoing resolutions.

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meeting of the Supreme Lodge—Arrangements for the Grand Demonstration—Route of Procession.

The annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias will commence in this city on to-morrow, Tuesday, and on the following day a grand street parade will take place, which promises to be an imposing and interesting affair. The arrangements have now been about completed and are as follows:

The procession will form in four divisions on Wood street, the right resting on Water street. The sub-reception Committee and officers of the Supreme Lodge will precede the Supreme Lodge, which will occupy the line.

Water street to Smithfield street, thence to Third avenue, thence to Grant street, thence to Fifth avenue, thence to Market street, thence to Sixth street, across the Suspension bridge, up Federal to Ohio street, to Marion avenue, thence to Ridge avenue, thence to Penn avenue, thence to North avenue, thence to Cedar avenue, thence to Ohio street, thence to Locust street, across Mechanic street bridge to Penn, down Penn to Third street.

As soon as the head of the column reaches Third street, the column will halt, and divisions commanders will at once "open ranks" and as the Supreme Lodge passes through, they will "present swords." After the Supreme Lodge has passed through the line of march the ranks will be closed and the parade dismissed.

The Supreme Lodge will review the Second division on North avenue.

OFFICERS AND AIDS.

General A. L. Pearson, chief-marshal, has appointed the following aids: Captain F. B. Holmes, Major Thomas H. Hunter, Major H. Y. Boyce, W. Peebles Miller, Captain William Wall, Thomas Perry, James Lewis, A. W. Smith, Adam Moerr, David Shaw, Adam Gilleg, Major J. D. Ramsey, Dr. A. A. Arthurs, S. P. Fulton, Joseph M. Gazzam.

Over two thousand orders for excursion tickets have been issued, and others will report from all parts of the country.

On Wednesday evening Loomis Lodge, No. 333, will have a flag presentation at their hall, on Wood street, after which there will be a private banquet to the Supreme officers at the Union Depot Hotel.

A sub-committee of the Reception Committee K. of P. will meet a visiting delegation from Philadelphia at the Union Depot at nine o'clock this morning.

The officers of the supreme Lodge, will reach Altoona to-day, and will remain over to-night, the guests of the Knights of that place.

The Cumberland *News* says: Twenty or more members of Cumberland Lodge No. 66 Knights of Pythias will visit Pittsburgh next week, on the occasion of the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the World in that city. They will leave on Monday, joining the Baltimore Knights at Cumberland.

A RAILROAD WAR ENDED.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania in Amity—History of the Difficulty.

The war between the Baltimore and Ohioand Pennsylvania Railroads, which, since July, 1873, has been kept up with much vigor, is at last settled, on the understanding that each of these companies shall have its own tracks over the New Jersey lines leased by the Pennsylvania Road, also the same terminal facilities for passengers and freight at New York. The new arrangement is to go into effect to-day, the 20th inst., fixed the rates for the passenger and freight tariffs of both companies. All war rates are to be abandoned. The fight in this case has been over the through traffic between New York and Washington. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has the old and well-known line between that city and Washington, according to keep the travel between those cities as much as possible to themselves, and the Pennsylvania Road endeavoring to take it by the "all rail" route.

After five or six weeks the last named line was abandoned, and the trains of the Pennsylvania Company resumed their old route via Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Potomac road from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to Washington. The last line possessed the advantage of a single change. Baltimore and Ohio Road operated two. Notwithstanding this fact, and owing chiefly to the strenuous and continued efforts of the Pennsylvania people almost all the travel from the North to Washington was for some time diverted over the new single track road from Baltimore to the National capital. To secure the control of the route to Washington, the Pennsylvania Company, in septemberlast, notified the Baltimore and Ohio Company that from and after the day following, their cars would not be allowed to run on the New Jersey Roads leased by the Pennsylvania Company.

The other railway companies were also informed that tickets of the Baltimore and Ohio road would not be taken on the Pennsylvania lines through New York city, and would engage from the Baltimore road be checked over those lines. In retaliation, the Baltimore people in December last raised the rates on all through travel to the West about one-half. Various plans for a settlement followed, and the company finally to both the contending parties, but up to the present time without success. The compromise just adopted, the Baltimore and Ohio road is to run two trains over the Pennsylvania road one night and one day train per diem.

THE IRON TRADE.

Two New Furnaces Projected Near Columbus.

A Columbus correspondent writes to the New York *Times* as follows:

The three principal iron markets the furnace men of this section have to compete with are Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Cleveland. I will get the present manufactures of these three places, so that they can be compared with those of Columbus. These prices include the usual four months credit:

	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.
No 1 foundry...	$38 00@39 00	$33 00@36 00	$34 50@35 50
No 2 foundry....	30 00@31 00	a	32 00@33 00
No 1 gray forge	27 50@29 00	a	30 00@31 50
No 2 gray forge	27 00	a	29 00@30 00
Ohio forge.....	a	30 00@31 00	a

The markets at the above points are represented as being in a very unsettled state, with everything in buyers' favor. And with all this staring us in the face, I learn of two more furnaces that will be erected during the present year about two and a half miles from Straitsville. The stacks will be 48 feet high, 12-foot bosh, and supplied with four 3½ inch twyers, through which will be forced a hot blast. The product of these two furnaces will be brought to this city, where it will enter into direct competition with the furnace men here.

THE COWLEY ESTATE.

Proceedings in Equity by the Widow.

On Saturday, in the District Court, Jane Cowley, by her counsel, Alexander M. Watson, filed a bill in equity against David and Alexander Cowley, Margaret D. Hakes, late Cowley, Eliza J. Tetedoux, late Cowley, Samuel Cowley and John Cowley, heirs at law of Samuel Cowley, deceased. It is alleged in the bill that in May, 1864, Allen Ann Otterson deeded in fee to Samuel Cowley, since deceased, 100 acres of land in Reserve township; although it was stated that the deed to Cowley individually, he did own half was purchased for the plaintiff, and was paid for with moneys belonging to her; of the defendants refused to make a deed for her interest in said property. As the widow of Samuel Cowley, the plaintiff claims that she is entitled to her third or dower of the remaining half, and no partition of the property having been made, she now asks for equitable relief in the premises. The usual order was made.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unsurpassed workmanship and elegant design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of syrups, consisting of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,	
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,	
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,	
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,	
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,	
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.	

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClaren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Alexander P. Callow.

The death of the Hon. Alexander P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny City, was announced on Saturday morning, and although not unexpected, caused a wide-spread feeling of sorrow and regret. He died at his residence on Montgomery avenue, at 4½ o'clock Saturday morning, after an illness of about four months. The deceased was born in Shaler township, Allegheny county, in 1831, and was consequently in the prime of life when stricken down by disease. He commenced life as a newsboy. His parents settled in Allegheny when he was quite young. He next took a situation with Kennedy & Bro., job printers, and completed his trade with Shryock & McMillin. He made press-work a specialty, and had a thorough knowledge of that department. Wishing to "see the world," after completing his apprenticeship, he visited New York city, and obtained a situation with Harper Brothers. While employed here, he had the honor of superintending the first issue of *Harper's Weekly*. When he returned to the city, he and his brother, Hiram P., purchased the job office of Jno. T. Shryock, which they conducted for several years, after which the deceased filled the position of pressman in the book house of Osgood & Co. and also in the COMMERCIAL establishment.

When the war broke out the deceased enlisted in Company F, "Old Thirteenth," Col Rowley's regiment, and was afterwards promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment. After the discharge of the three months men he re-enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Seventh, still later was made Second Lieutenant, and was promoted to the position of adjutant. He made a splendid war record, and remained with his regiment until severe wound in the thigh, received during the terrible battle of the Wilderness, compelled him to leave the army.

When he had returned home, he resumed his occupation as pressman, but soon found that it would be impossible for him, in his crippled condition, to continue in the press room. He then turned his attention to politics, and made an unsuccessful canvass for the Mayoralty, in 1869, however, to go again a candidate, and was elected. Before his two years' term had expired, the charter of the city was amended by the Legislature, and the term was extended to three years. Mayor Callow announced himself as a candidate for re-election and notwithstanding the spirited contest which ensued he received the nomination. He was re-elected, and his term would not have expired until next January or February.

The deceased was a warm and generous friend, kind and affable in his disposition, and was a great favorite among the soldiers and soldier's children. His political success was attributable to the soldier element; and he deserved their support, in that he had proven himself a friend to them at all times.

The old army wound never completely healed up, and some two years ago the deceased had four ribs fractured in an accident which happened to a train near Conemaugh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The ribs pierced over the New Jersey lines leased by the Pennsylvania Road, also the same terminal facilities for passengers and freight at New York. The new arrangement is to go into effect to-day, the 20th inst., fixed the rates for the passenger and freight tariffs of both companies. All war rates are to be abandoned. The fight in this case has been over the through traffic between New York and Washington. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has the old and well-known line between that city and Washington, according to keep the travel between those cities as much as possible to themselves, and the Pennsylvania Road endeavoring to take it by the "all rail" route.

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